The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 5101. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Peace Between England and America Necessary.

An Alleged Special American Mission to the Holy See.

Fears of Another Italian Revolution.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

A British Statesman's View of the Relations Between Both Nations—Peace to be Preserved.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 29—Evening.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON, a leading member of Parliament, in a speech at Ashton, declared that peace must be preserved between England and America. Other Cabinets would succeed those now in power on either side of the Atlantic, and these Cabinets would not be pledged to the policy or bound by the words of either Lord STANLEY or Secretary SEWARD.

ROME.

Reported Special American Mission to the Holy See.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The *Unita Cattolica* (newspaper) says that a special agent of the President of the United States has arrived at Rome on a secret mission to the Pope; and that he will be supported by Admiral FARRAGUT, whose fleet is hourly expected at Naples, and whose arrival in Rome is looked for at an early day. The journal gives no information as to the character or object of the mission upon which the American agent has been sent.

Proposed General Council of the Church.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

It is now considered certain that the General Council of the Roman Catholic Church, preparations for calling which were some time ago intrusted by Pope PIUS IX. to a special commission of seven Cardinals, will assemble at Rome in November next.

ITALY.

Fears of a Coup d'Etat—Less Cordial Relations of the French and Italian Governments.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The internal condition of Italy is becoming critical. Fears are entertained that a *coup d'état* is contemplated at Florence.

It is believed in Paris that relations between the French and Italian Governments are not as cordial as they have been.

The intrigues of the Bourbonists in Naples are causing much disquiet there.

PRUSSIA.

King William's Object in Sustaining the Temporal Power of the Pope.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The policy recently adopted by Prussia on the Roman question, and her agreement with France in the treatment of that subject, has caused surprise; but an explanation of this course is found in the fact that, in sustaining the temporal power of the Pope, the Prussian Government finds a powerful means of conciliating its Catholic subjects, and of strengthening its influence over the Catholic States of South Germany.

Arrival of a Special Commissioner from the United States.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Jan. 29—Evening.

Gen. CARL SCHURZ, who is on a special mission from the United States, has arrived in this city, and was this afternoon received by the Count VON BISMARCK.

FRANCE.

The Discussion on the Army Bill Previous to its Adoption by the Senate.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The bill for the reorganization of the army, having passed the Corps Legislatif, came before the Senate this week, and gave rise to an interesting discussion.

M. MICHEL CHEVALIER, in a powerful speech, opposed the bill. He took strong grounds in favor of peace for France, and on these grounds argued against the measure. France should maintain close relations with the neighboring European Powers, all of whom should unite to resist the Empire of Russia and the Republic of America, nations whose extraordinary growth of territory, power and ambition, threatened to overshadow the world.

Marshal NEIL, speaking for the Government, supported the bill. He replied to the arguments adduced against the bill by M. CHEVALIER, declaring the grounds on which they rested untenable. As for the fears expressed by M. CHEVALIER in regard to Russia, they were absurd; such views were refuted by every event in the history of Europe since the war in the Crimea.

The debate ended yesterday evening, when the vote was taken, and the bill was passed.

The debate on the new law proposed by the Government for the regulation of the Press, commenced in the Corps Legislatif this afternoon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Geo. Francis Train Lecturing in Cork—Prosecutions and Arrests of Fenians.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is delivering lectures in Cork on American and Irish subjects. He is very popular with the Irish people, and his houses are jammed.

The evidence of SHAW, who turned informer, and identified BARRETT as the Clerkenwell criminal, is generally discredited.

ALEXANDER M. SULLIVAN, the editor of the *Dublin Nation*, who was arrested for printing seditious articles in his paper, and for participating in the funeral ceremonies in honor of the "Manchester Martyrs," was brought up at Dublin, yesterday, for preliminary examination. The evidence elicited was of such a nature as to justify the Court in holding the prisoner for trial.

THOMAS DALEY, who is said to be an American Fenian, has been arrested on the charge of treason. It is alleged that he is concerned in a plot for an attack on Woolwich Arsenal, which was discovered and frustrated by the Police.

The appeal of the counsel for the defence for the removal of the trials of the Fenians, BURKE and CASEY, to London, has been successful. The Court has decided to grant the motion for removal, and the trials will commence at an early day in this city.

Particulars of the Attack Upon the Duncannon Martello Tower.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 29—Midnight.

Additional particulars of the assault on the Martello Tower at Duncannon on Monday night have been received.

After receiving the first fire of the garrison, the attacking party retired, but did not leave the field. They waited until their numbers were largely increased from crowds who seemed to be near at hand, and again advanced upon the tower, beginning a general discharge of firearms, by which one of the garrison was wounded. When the assailants had almost reached the foot of the tower, the troops again fired, and two men were seen to fall. The crowd then fell back and disappeared in the darkness. The two men who were shot were carried off by their companions, and it is not known whether they were wounded or killed.

The affair has caused great excitement in Wexford County. No arrests have yet been made; but the Government is using every means to discover the leaders of the assault.

DENMARK.

The Transfer Treaty with the United States Ratified.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, Jan. 29—Evening.

In the Landsthing, or Upper House of the Rigsdag, to-day, the treaty concluded with the United States for the sale of the Danish Islands in the West Indies, was ratified by a unanimous vote. This completes the action of Denmark in regard to the treaty.

ALASKA.

Affairs in the New Territory—Holiday Boat Racing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Advices from Alaska to Jan. 18th have been received. The weather has been mild, the daily average of the temperature being 27 deg. Fahrenheit.

The effects of the Russian Fur Company have been sold for about $150,000.

There have been several arrivals from Victoria and Puget's Sound, which have furnished vegetables for the garrison and people.

The holidays were celebrated by boat-races, masquerades, &c. A race was rowed by the crews of the first cutters of the *Jamestown* and *Reseca*, and won by the former. The same boat won the sweepstakes in the China seas in 1864, from the English, French and Dutch men-of-war's men.

There has been but one death among the new colonists, and this was caused by whisky.

No mention is made of any trouble with the Indians.

The barks *Wesser* and *Moth* were expected to sail in a few days for the Siberian coast, with the late Russian garrison and other passengers.

Considerable trade has sprung up with Oregon and Washington Territories and British Columbia.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Further Particulars of the Great Conflagration—The Loss Estimated at Nearly $3,000,000—Some of the Insurances.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The fire in this city last night was the most destructive that we were ever visited with.

The following is a list of the losses as published in the *Times*:

J. H. Birch, owner of the building from No. 3 to 43 Lake-street, $400,000. This building was erected nine years ago, at a cost of $333,000. Mr. Birch is insured for $190,000. Manning Bro. & Co., notions $100,000. Insured for $75,000. Kellogg & Co., hats, caps and furs, $75,000. Insured for $35,000. Messrs. Whitney & Co., boots and shoes, $40,000. Insured for $30,000. Mr. Merrill Hopkins, crockery, $35,000. Insured for $25,000. Messrs. Krith, Wood & Co., dry goods, $80,000. Insured for $50,000. The building No. 4 to No. 20 Lake-street was owned by H. A. Kohn, C. H. McCormick and Baptiste Sawyer. The loss thereon is $300,000, and the insurance $225,000.

It is impossible to say as yet how nearly correct the above report of losses and insurance is, as all who have suffered cannot at present be got at to obtain definite information, and the insurance men say they are not prepared to give any information at all.

The following are also among the losers by the fire last night: Messrs Griggs & Co., book establishment, $200,000; Rosenfield Brothers, hats and caps, $25,000; McDougal Nichols & Co., boots and shoes, $100,000; Harwood, Cartlidge & Hanover, hardware, $75,000; Schoenfield & Co., clothiers, $25,000; Simons and Strauss & Co., clothers, $25,000; Fisk, Kirtland & Co., boots and shoes, $75,000; Webster, Marsh & Co., clothing, $25,000; Seymour, Carter & Co., hardware, $50,000; Carson, Pierce & Co., dry goods $100,000; Freeman Brothers, clothing, $75,000: Burnham & Van Schaacks, wholesale druggists, $100,000; Shayer & Co., straw goods, $25,000; Freeman, Harris & Co., clothiers, $75,000; Weber, Williams & Co., hats and caps, $75,000; C. N. Henderson & Co., boots and shoes, $125,000. The buildings from No. 4 to and including No. 20, Lake-street, and from Nos. 31 to 41, on the opposite side of the street, are entirely destroyed. The loss on the buildings will not be less than $500,000.

As far as can be ascertained to-night, the insurance companies lose by last night's fire as follows: Chicago companies, $120,000; other companies in Illinois, $500,000; Buckeye, of Cleveland, $5,000; Western, of Buffalo, $15,000; Mutual and Buffalo City, $5,000 each; Commerce, of Albany, $16,000; Albany City, $4,000; Springfield, of Springfield, Mass., $2,000; Maryland Fire, of Baltimore, $50,000; New-England, of Boston, $5,000; Home, of New-Haven, $5,000; Liverpool, $11,000; Queen, $15,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $25,000; Providence, of Providence, $5,000; Narragansett and Roger Williams, $9,000 each; Ætna, of Hartford, $20,000; Connecticut, $11,000; Phœnix and Hartford, $15,000 each; Putnam, American and Merchants', $5,000 each; Underwriters' Agency of New-York, $40,000; Home, $35,000; Manhattan, $30,000; International, $20,000; Lorillard and Howard, $15,000 each; Security, Phœnix, Equitable, Citizens' and Yonkers, $10,000 each; Lennox, Irving, Empire, Amsterdam, Washington, Continental and Republic, $5,000 each; Occidental, of St. Louis, $5,000; Fobacco, of Cincinnati, $7,500: Central and Commercial, $5,000 each; Miami Valley, Adams, Burrett, Tanners' and Mechanics', Buckeye, Franklin, Western Lafayette, Tanners', Boatmen's and Eureka, $2,500 each. The losses as reported this morning are as nearly correct as can be ascertained at present.

The New-York State Workingmen's Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 29.

In the Workingmen's Assembly to-day, the Committee on the President's Address reported, recommending that the Committee on General Good be requested to report what amendments to the Eight-hour law are necessary to secure its enforcement; instructing the President to tender thanks to the workingmen of New-York for securing the conviction of SOPHIA MYERS, charged with defrauding sewing-girls; censuring Gov. FENTON for pardoning her; remonstrating against convict labor being used in detriment of labor outside the prisons; and denouncing the bill of Assemblyman FLAGG to introduce boot and shoe manufacturing in the Auburn Prison.

The report also instructs the officers to correspond with Senators MORGAN and CONKLING in favor of the Eight-hour bill, now pending in the United States Senate. The report was adopted.

The Committee on General Good reported in favor of again insisting on the passage of a bill reducing the hours of labor of car-drivers and conductors, which was adopted.

The Committee on Constitution reported an amendment, which was adopted, limiting the number of representatives to a convention to one member from an organization of 300 members and under, two to an organization of 600 members, and three to an organization of 900 members; but not more than three from any one organization.

A committee of one is to be appointed by the President to open reading-rooms in their respective localities.

A tax of $500 on each 300 members was levied.

The Cole-Hiscock Murder Case.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

In the case of Gen. COLE, indicted for the murder of L. HARRIS HISCOCK, argument was before Justice PECKHAM, in the Circuit Court this morning. On the motion to quash the writ of *certiorari*, granted by Justice WELLES, affidavits were read by District Attorney SMITH, reciting the facts connected with the preliminary proceedings, and by Mr. HADLEY for defence in reply thereto. Also, the affidavit on which the writ of *certiorari* was granted, and affidavits of the prisoner, Gen. COLE, Mr. and Mrs. CUYLER and others, as to facts expected to be proved, which cannot be adduced at this term of the Court. Mr. TREMAINE, for the people, argued at length in favor of the motion to quash the writ, and was replied to by Judge PARKER, for the defence. District Attorney SMITH replied for the people. Judge PECKHAM announced that he would render his decision on the motion to-morrow morning.

Supplies For Planters in Louisiana—Support of the Destitute.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau publishes two important orders, prescribing the regulations under which supplies will be furnished to the planters during the current year, and providing for the transportation of freedmen to parishes where employment can be obtained for them. Supplies will be furnished monthly until the necessity no longer exists, first taking a lien on the crops for payment.

Subsistence for the helpless and indigent will be issued gratuitously.

The thermometer is two degrees below the freezing point, and the weather is the coldest of the season.

A Young Man Shot by His Father at Memphis—Fatal Railroad Accident.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Jan. 29.

EDWARD DASHIEL, who was shot by his father yesterday, died this morning. His father has been committed for trial by the Criminal Court.

The Louisville train last night, near McKenzies', ran over a man, cutting off both his legs and one arm. The body was found this morning. He is supposed to have been an employe on the train who had become benumbed by the cold and fallen off.

JIM BRIGHTON, who was arrested for robbing the Express office at Jackson, Tenn., some time since, broke jail Monday night.

The Little Miami Railroad Company.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The annual meeting of the Little Miami Railroad Company was held yesterday, and the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Messrs. E. W. Woodward, Larse Anderson, John Kilgour, W. H. Clement, L. B. Harrison, Charles P. Casselly, Edmund Dexter, Jos. C. Butler, Henry Hanna, John Bacon, Abraham Hiveling and Joseph B. Swan.

Subsequently, the Board held a meeting and chose the following officers; President, E. W. Woodward; Secretary Chas. B. Cassilly; Treasurer, S. E. Wright; Auditor, D. G. A. Davenport; General Superintendent, John Durand; General Ticket Agent, W. L. O'Brien; General Freight Agent, E. F. Fuller.

Proposed Democratic State Convention in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The editors of Democratic newspapers throughout the State are urging the State Central Committee to call a convention to meet on the 4th of March, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket, and appointing delegates to attend the National Democratic Convention. They argue in favor of an early convention, on the ground that they have no enunciation of principles that grasp the important issues of the coming campaign, and no common platform, which is required as a rallying and starting point for local organizations, in the State.

Democratic Convention in Pennsylvania—Gen. Hancock for President.

HOLLIDAYSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Jan. 29.

At the Blair County Democratic Convention a resolution was passed instructing their delegates to the State Convention to vote for the nomination of Gen. HANCOCK for the Presidency.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

RHINEBECK STATION, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 29.

At the Republican Assembly District Convention of Duchess County, held here to-day, Messrs. H. G. EASTMAN, HENRY N. VEDDER and MOSES C. SANDS were elected delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse.

Delegates to the New-Jersey State Convention—Gen. Grant for President.

FACTORYVILLE, Penn., Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Delegates were elected in Wyoming County to attend the State Convention, and resolutions were passed favoring Gen. GRANT for the Presidency and Mr. GROW for the Vice-Presidency.

Abandoned at Sea and Picked Up by Wreckers.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The British ship *N. Mosher*, from Liverpool for Boston, which was recently abandoned about fourteen miles from Halifax, is at anchor off Cape Sable, having been picked up and towed in by the wreckers.

Destructive Fire at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The Academy of Music, under the management of Miss TRIMBLE, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Nothing was saved.

The loss is estimated at about $40,000. The property was only partially insured.

The dry-goods store of LUKE BROTHERS, adjoining, was also burned down, but the stock was saved.

Fifteen Buildings Destroyed by Fire at Bushnell, Ill.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

A fire at Bushnell, Ill., last night destroyed fifteen buildings on the main street. Loss about $20,000; insured for $10,000 in Illinois companies, except $1,000 in the Enterprise Insurance Company of Cincinnati.

Mme. Ristori in Havana.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Mme. RISTORI and Mr. GRAW arrived here today on the steamer *Eagle*. They were received with great enthusiasm, and to-night a serenade will be given to Mme. RISTORI.

The Maine Constabulary Law and the Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The House of Representatives to-day by 100 to 33, voted to repeal the State Constabulary law.

Fire at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

A fire last night destroyed the wagon factory of T. R. CLARK and two adjoining stables, causing a loss of $25,000.

GEN. GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

GREAT MASS MEETING AT TRENTON, N. J.

SPEECH OF MAJOR-GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 29.

A grand mass meeting, in favor of nominating Gen. GRANT for the Presidency, was held at Taylor's Hall this evening. The hall was crowded in every part, many ladies being among the audience. The proceedings were enlivened with music, and great enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

The meeting was called to order by THOMAS J. STRYKER. A committee, appointed for the purpose, reported a resolution recommending the organization of a Grant Campaign Club, with Hon. HORACE N. CONGAR as Chairman, and other prominent citizens to fill the remaining offices. The report was adopted.

Mr. CONGAR, on taking the chair, made a few introductory remarks, after which he introduced Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, who was received with bursts of applause.

The General made a lengthy speech, occupying two hours in its delivery. He was frequently interrupted with plaudits, and at the close of the last sentence the entire audience rose to their feet and gave him three times three cheers.

SPEECH OF GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. SICKLES said: There is profound solicitude felt throughout the country, by disinterested men of all parties, that the measures necessary for the reconstruction of the Union upon a secure and permanent basis be completed as soon as possible. It is said that unnecessary delay has occurred in the prosecution of the measures undertaken by Congress. It is important to ascertain who is responsible for this. It may be affirmed with confidence that the South would have accepted without hesitation, in 1865-'66, any measure upon which the several departments of the Federal Government, Executive and Legislative, had agreed. It cannot be doubted that it was the duty and the right of the Legislative Department of the Government to prescribe the terms and conditions on which those who had broken their relations with the Union should be restored to political power. Congress did prescribe these terms in the Constitutional Amendment. Two-thirds of Congress approved of that amendment. It was afterward ratified by twenty-one loyal States. It was rejected by every rebel State. It was opposed by the President with all his influence and power, and patronage. It was opposed by the Democratic Party of the North, and hence the responsibility for the failure of this first and best plan of adjustment is equally divided between the President, the Democratic Party and the rebels. Congress performed its duty promptly, liberally and fairly in maturing and presenting for the acceptance of the whole country the most generous and lenient measure of pacification ever offered by a conquering power to a subjugated foe. It must not be forgotten that if the Constitutional amendment had been accepted by the rebel States their local governments would have been organized and reëstablished exclusively by the white population; and it depended upon themselves whether or no they would hereafter extend the franchise as a means of obtaining additional representation in Congress. The ratification of the Constitutional amendment forced upon Congress the alternative of leaving the Rebel States without civil government, or looking somewhere among their population for a loyal element, willing and ready to establish local State Governments upon terms acceptable to Congress. There was no other alternative except to continue military governments indefinitely, or, at least, until the rebel population of the South should be willing to accept the Constitutional amendment—a contingency altogether too remote and too vague for any practical purpose. It will be seen, therefore, that Congress, in adopting what is known as the Congressional plan of reconstruction, acted under the pressure of an overruling necessity, not less controlling than that which impelled it to the continued prosecution of the war while the enemy persistently resisted the Union forces. Let us see for a moment who is responsible for whatever of delay has occurred in the development and completion of the existing plan of reconstruction. It certainly has been resisted with increasing tenacity of purpose by all the elements which we have seen united to oppose the Constitutional Amendment. The President has denounced it, the South has denounced it, the Democratic Party has denounced it, and, in order to defeat the initiatory measures, a large portion of the white population South refused to register their names as voters, and those who did register did so only for the purpose of defeating the organization of State Governments. If it be said that the Conventions now in session represent in a great measure negro constituencies, who is responsible for that? Certainly not Congress, for they enfranchised nineteen-twentieths of the white population of the South, and more than that proportion of the rebel army. Every one who knows anything of Southern opinion understands that to-day the South would gladly renounce its opposition to the Constitutional Amendment, if by that step they could escape the operation of the present Reconstruction laws, and it is safe to predict that next year the South will equally regret their obstinate refusal to take part in the Conventions now in session, and from which they have voluntarily excluded themselves. What the country most needs for the restoration of peace, concord and prosperity, is that the executive and legislative departments of the Government shall once more be found acting in harmony. All our recent troubles have resulted from the refusal of the Executive to accept the policy announced by the representatives of the people and embodied in the laws of the land. This conflict has not only delayed reconstruction, but it has excited in the public mind the gravest apprehension of further conflict; it has shaken confidence in commercial circles, it has thrown thousands and tens of thousands out of employment, and it has impaired the respect felt by foreign nations for our executive power. It is in vain to expect that England would seriously consider her obligation to pay the *Alabama* claims while the President is supported by an inconsiderable minority in the two Houses of Congress, not ten of whom in both branches belong to a party which he can claim to lead. Why is it that we see American citizens lying in foreign dungeons, a spectacle without precedent in the last half century of our history? It is because our Government is so absorbed in its internal conflicts that it is powerless to command protection for its citizens abroad. The country is burdened with an enormous debt; the people groan under heavy taxation. Who is responsible for this debt and this taxation? An effort is made by unscrupulous partisans to hold those who put down the rebellion responsible for this debt and taxation. Would it not be more just to affirm that the responsibility is equally divided between the rebels and those who prolonged the war year after year by their persistent and unpatriotic opposition in the North. It is said that more than $50,000,000 a year of revenue is lost to the Treasury by dishonest and incompetent officials. Who is responsible for this if it be not the appointing power? If it be said that the power of the President to remove has been restrained by the Tenure-office bill, I answer that the right of suspension for neglect of duty or misconduct in office exists unimpaired; and although it is asserted all over the country that millions of taxes are lost every year in every State, not a dozen instances are known where the officials concerned have been dismissed. The responsibility for the honest discharge of official trusts can never be evaded by those who exercise the power of selecting the incumbent of office. When, therefore, it is acknowledged, as no one will now dispute, that a higher standard of character and capacity for public office is indispensable to the fit discharge of public duties, the time has arrived for a change in the Executive Department of the Government. Where shall the country look for the man to inaugurate these salutary reforms? It is evident that the Conservative Party, as it is called, will be divided between the advocates on the reëlection of President JOHNSON on the one hand, and the supporters of the Democratic candidate on the other. It would be unreasonable to expect much improvement, or, indeed, any considerable change, from the election of either of these, for the offices of trust and responsibility are now mainly filled by the partisans of the one or the other. Nor would the election of JOHNSON, or PENDLETON, or SEYMOUR, or any other reactionary candidate, restore the necessary harmony to the Government, without which concord and prosperity and security are impossible. The almost universal favor with which the nomination of GRANT has been received in all parts of the country indicates the popular belief that he possesses in a preëminent degree the attributes required to meet all the responsibilities which the present crisis imposes upon the Executive. His moderation of temper, his freedom from partisan animosities, his high sense of honor, his firmness and zeal throughout the war, his magnanimity to the vanquished, all commend him to the people of the whole country. His faithful discharge under all circumstances of every duty imposed upon him by Congress, his unhesitating, unquestioned identification with the loyal millions to put down the rebellion, are all guarantees that the most perfect accord would exist between the Executive and the representatives of the people. There is no reason to doubt that the people of the South would regard the policy of his administration as the ultimatum of the country. It is said that Gen. GRANT has no political record. If by this is meant merely that he has never been a politician it is true enough, and not less fortunate. But it cannot be pretended that he has not borne a most responsible, conspicuous and honorable part in the great events upon which the issues in the next Presidential election must be decided. Let us glance for a moment at GRANT's political history. In December, 1863, he said: "Much as I desire peace, I am opposed to any peace until the question of Slavery is forever settled;" and soon after the inauguration of President JOHNSON, when the Executive insisted that LEE and other prominent officers must be brought to trial and punished for treason, and wanted to know when the time would come when they could be tried, GRANT replied: "Never, while they obey the laws and comply with the stipulations under which their surrender was accepted." When the Constitutional Amendment was adopted by Congress, GRANT exerted all his influence to induce its acceptance by all the States as a finality. When, through the folly of the South and their Northern allies, this most advantageous plan was rejected, GRANT gave his hearty support to the plan of reconstruction adopted by Congress. When the Executive opposition to the Reconstruction acts was manifested in the removal of SHERIDAN, STANTON and others, GRANT earnestly remonstrated. He assumed the duties of Secretary of War temporarily, in compliance with an Executive order, and signalized his brief administration by the most useful measures of retrenchment and reform. His surrender of the office of STANTON embarrassed his political adversaries as much as his victories in the field used to trouble his more warlike foes. It is said, however, that GRANT has not announced his political platform. Will it not be time enough for him to do this when the party that nominates him makes a platform for itself? Gen. GRANT is not a candidate for the Presidency, and has never been a candidate. As the head of the army, or as Secretary of War, his duties have been purely executive. It would be as unusual as unbecoming for one in his position to originate measures he is required to execute. And until the great parties of the country meet in convention and decide upon the issues on which they will go to the people, it is premature for either of them to call upon Grant, who is neither a politician nor a candidate, to define his position in advance of parties. It is enough for us to know that he is preëminently the man for the times and the office. His straightforward character is a guarantee that when he consents to be the standard-bearer of a political party he will be as true to it as he has ever been to his flag. The State of New-York will send a unanimous delegation for GRANT to the Convention at Chicago, which meets on the 20th of May next. I hope New-Jersey will do the same. The measure now before Congress for the consolidation of the five Military Districts into one district, under the supervision of the General-in-Chief, is the topic of the day. The necessity for such a measure grows out of the importance of securing uniform administration of the laws of Congress over the rebel States, until legal civil State Governments can be established there. And here again you will remark, that Congress is compelled, by the persistent efforts of the combinations already spoken of, to protect its measures from being nullified, and to secure their faithful execution. The frequent changes in the command of districts, made for political reasons, and generally for no other reason than that the officers desired to execute the laws of Congress in good faith, certainly requires the power of assignment and removal to be lodged in other hands. The question is can this be done without a violation of the Constitution? And here I desire to confess the unaffected diffidence with which I venture to discuss any matter relating to the Constitution. That venerable instrument seems to have passed into the exclusive keeping and ownership of the people who got up the rebellion, and of those who objected to its being put down. A constitutional objection coming from a body of men who maintained that the right of secession was constitutional, and that it was unconstitutional to prevent secession, of course comes to us with great weight of authority. This new bill, it is said, invades the constitutional powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief. The powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief have never been defined. The Governor of New-York is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of New-York, but New-York has no army or navy, and hence the Governor enjoys a military sinecure without much responsibility and without serious danger to life or limb. By the Constitution of the United States, Congress is expressly vested with all power over the land and naval forces. It raises and supports armies; it provides and maintains a navy, it makes "rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces," it provides for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions; it provides for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; it makes the rules and articles of war, and the regulations for governing the army in peace and war, and generally it has authority, in its discretion, "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." From the beginning of the Government down to this present time, Congress has uniformly exercised, without objection from any President or party, or judicial tribunal, complete authority over the army and navy; it is authorized to define the rank, powers and duties of every man from the private soldier to the General-in-Chief. On the 2d of July, 1798, WASHINGTON, by authority of Congress, was created "Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of all the armies raised or to be raised in the United States," and was so commissioned by President JOHN ADAMS. This commission, emanating from a Congress and a President, the contemporaries of the framers of the Constitution would seem to have reduced the military functions of the President within very narrow bounds. In 1866, Congress, in an act approved by President JOHNSON, prohibited any change in the functions or headquarters of the General-in-Chief, and forbid the President from transmitting any order to any officer in the army, except through the General-in-Chief, thereby constituting the General-in-Chief the sole judge of the lawfulness of any order the President might issue to him. By this same statute it is made a highly penal offence for an officer to execute an order transmitted to him by the President in violation of this law. It will be observed that the proposed act creates no new office, and makes no change in the tenure of any military commission. If it was competent for Congress to divide the rebel States into five military districts, surely they may consolidate these five into one. If it is proper for Congress to define the authority and prescribe the duties of the General-in-Chief, as well as other officers of the army, there is no legal reason why Congress may not add to his other duties the supervision of the territory embraced in a military district, and the protection of its inhabitants. The next sensation of the day is the proposed law regulating the exercise of the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The peculiar construction of the Constitution already mentioned seems to be seriously alarmed at this measure, as if it was something altogether new and utterly without constitutional sanction. A candid consideration of these objections, viewed in connection with the singular blindness of these constitutional critics, when their own obligations and allegiance to the Union are concerned, might justify the suspicion that the Constitution had passed into their hands as a venerable relic of the past, to be read and studied to ascertain its language and meaning. We have already seen that Congress is expressly vested with power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested in any department of the Government of the United States. In Article No. 3 of the Constitution it is provided that "the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make." By the same article, section 1, the judicial power of the United States is vested in a Supreme Court, "and in such inferior Courts as Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish." Two propositions necessarily follow: A power to create Courts is a power to prescribe the mode of trial in them; a power to give a right of appeal from an inferior to a higher Court is a power to prescribe how that appeal shall be heard, and how the judgment given shall be enforced. The power of regulating and defining the cases in which appeals may be taken from other Courts, Federal and State, to the Supreme Court, has been repeatedly exercised by Congress from 1789 up to the present time. For example, the Judiciary act of 1789 excluded criminal cases from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. By the act of 1802 such jurisdiction was conferred. The act of 1789 confined their appellate jurisdiction of civil cases to suits and proceedings in which the matter in controversy should be of the pecuniary value of $2,000. Many other examples might be given. The same act prescribed the number of Judges of the Supreme Court to be six, and declared a quorum of the Court to consist of four Judges; that is to say, two-thirds of the whole number. In 1837 the number of Judges of the Supreme Court was increased by Congress to nine, and the quorum was declared to consist of five judges—a bare majority. It will be seen that when, by the original act of 1789, a quorum of the Court consisted of four Judges, no judgment could be pronounced without the assent of three out of the four; in other words, three-fourths of the Court present. It will also be observed that by the subsequent act of 1837, when five out of nine Judges were authorized to hold a Court, three of the five could pronounce a judgment; in other words, one-third of the whole Court was competent to exercise all its powers. Suppose, for example, the number of judges of the Supreme Court had been limited by Congress to two; in that case it would have required a unanimous vote of the whole Court to pronounce judgment. It is, therefore, apparent by the manner in which the power to prescribe a quorum has been exercised, as well as by the manner in which it might have been exercised constitutionally, that the number of judges necessary to concur in a judgment has varied or might vary from a third of the Court to three-fourths of the Court or the whole Court. It may be affirmed that any rule of action which follows as the necessary consequence of a lawful regulation may be made a positive rule of action by direct enactment. It should always be borne in mind that the extraordinary exercise of judicial power to set aside a law duly passed by Congress is a permitted jurisdiction acquiesced in without any express grant of such authority in the Constitution. So long as this power was confined legitimately within the limits of the Constitution and operated upon persons and property and not upon Government no harm, but much good resulted from this salutary check upon legislation in its liability to interfere with the vested rights of persons. But when it appeared that the Supreme Court, like all other courts, was disposed to extend its jurisdiction to the utmost bounds, and review and annul at its pleasure the legislation and governmental policy of Congress and of Presidents, as was done in the Dred Scott case and in the Milligan case, and as it is reported, with apparent authority, it now contemplates doing in reference to the reconstruction measures, the time has come for the candid consideration and careful revision and proper limitation of the authority of judicial tribunals over the political action and public policy of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government. Usurpations of Congress can be checked if they should happen by the periodical elections which occur every two years. Usurpations of the Executive may be checked by impeachment, and in like manner by elections every four years. Usurpations of the Supreme judicial power, holding office for life and whose decisions cannot be reviewed or reversed, that might paralyze the arm of the Government and suspend the exercise of powers essential to its security and vitality, cannot be restrained or prevented unless by the exercise of the constitutional power to regulate the manner in which the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall be exercised.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP RUSSIA.

The Cunard mail steamship *Russia*, from Liverpool Jan. 18, and Queenstown Jan. 19, arrived at this port yesterday, with three days' later mail advices than were at hand by the *City of Antwerp*.

A Florence dispatch states that the sale of the ecclesiastical property continues to proceed most satisfactorily. The sales effected up to the 31st ult. had produced an increase of 43 per cent. on the valuations. A despatch from Rome announces that January 16 being the birthday of the Ex-King FRANCIS II., a *fetê* was given at the Farnese Palace. The French and Spanish Ministers were present. M. DE SARTEGE's presence excited much comment. The *Osservatore Romano* reproduces the article of the *Unità Cattolica*, announcing that the Pope advises the Italian Catholics henceforth to take part in the municipal and political elections in the Peninsula.

A Lisbon telegram, dated Jan. 16, announces the dissolution of the Cortes by Royal decree, and the proposed holding of a general election. The Lisbon *Diario* publishes, by Royal decree, the law upon the new territorial division, and the law imposing taxes on provisions. Reforms in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs are also ordered. The Paris *Patrie* refutes the report that Portugal had accused the Spanish Government of having instigated the recent disturbances in Portugal.

The Swedish Chambers were opened Jan. 17 by the King in person. In the speech from the Throne His Majesty said that the warlike preparations which were being made in Europe rendered an increase of the army necessary. It was therefore advisable that the army should be reorganized and universal liability to military service should be introduced. The fire-arms must also be provided with the latest modern improvements, and the charge of their manufacture intrusted to Swedish gunsmiths.

The news from Athens is as usual contradictory in the extreme in all matters pertaining to the Cretan insurrection. The steamer *Union* continued to make trips between Greece and Crete, with cargoes of provisions and munitions of war. Russian vessels still received and carried away Cretan refugees. Sharp engagements frequently occurred between the Christians and the Turks in the island, and the insurrection was still kept up. The Provisional Government had communicated to the foreign Consuls at Canea the result of the universal suffrage of seven Provinces more. Up to that time 27,000 votes had been accorded for annexation with Greece. Two fresh battalions from Revesa had reached Canea.

An Alexandria dispatch, dated Jan. 16, says that advices from Hong Kong to Dec. 15, announced that the Imperial troops under the Footai had been severely beaten by the Neintei in Southern Shangtung. The cotton combination of the Canton merchants had been broken up.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Views of Lord Hobart Concerning the Suspension of Negotiations.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: A few days ago there appeared in your columns a very short diplomatic letter, which seems almost to have escaped public observation, but which was probably of more importance, so far as the future of this country is concerned, than any similar document published in recent times. It was a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS, dated the 29th of November last, and its effect was to break off, for the present at least, the negotiation between this country and the United States respecting the *Alabama* difficulty. "The condition," writes Mr. SEWARD, "being inadmissible, the proposed limited reference (to arbitration) is therefore declined."

There can be no doubt that the failure of these negotiations means nothing less than unfriendly relations between Great Britain and the United States; that unfriendly relations mean the risk, more or less imminent, of war; and that war between Great Britain and the United States would be a calamity as great as any which could afflict the world. But there is a consideration more immediately urgent which enhances the evil. The Government of the United States has hitherto loyally done its duty to this country in regard to the proceedings of Fenianism within their dominions, but it plainly enough intimates in this correspondence that it may now be obliged to conform its principles and policy to those which it considers to have been the principles and policy of this country during the American civil war. Nothing else is wanting to make Fenianism, which is now only troublesome and vexatious, serious and formidable.

It is most important that the people of this country should clearly understand the position in which they are placed in reference to this subject. When all deduction is made for faults of national character there is in the generality of Englishmen a fund of good sense and right feeling which would, if only they were fully instructed as to that which the Government of the day was doing, or about to do, prevent, as I believe, any very great or frequent errors in our foreign policy. Three-fourths of the wars in which this country has been engaged would have been impossible if the nation could have been made fully aware of what was taking place in the "drifting" period. But Blue-books are tardy of appearance, inaccessible to the general public, and unalluring to the representative mind.

The matter, then, stands thus: The United States Government has pressed upon the British Government a formidable list of claims on account of losses inflicted upon American citizens by the depredations of the *Alabama* and other vessels of her class, and has at the same time stated very clearly the grounds on which it urges the settlement of those claims. Those grounds are recapitulated by Mr. SEWARD in his dispatch of the 27th of August, 1866, and are shortly as follows: That by the Queen's proclamation of 1861 belligerent rights were wrongfully conceded to certain slaveholding States then in insurrection against their lawful Government; that, in consequence of such concession, those States obtained, among other advantages, power to assume a national flag, and to seize and destroy goods and shipping of the United States: that thereupon, from the very nation which had mainly occasioned this injustice, there proceeded swift and powerful vessels of war, which became the recognized property of the insurgents, and inflicted enormous injury upon American trade and navigation; that, to prevent such vessels from leaving her shores, no serious, or, at least, no sufficient, effort was made by the Government of this country; that, moreover, such vessels were repeatedly harbored and protected in various ports of Great Britain and her colonies, and that Great Britain owes to the United States indemnity for the losses which have thus been sustained. The British Government, while refusing to admit the validity of this reasoning, offers to refer the question to arbitration; but on one condition—that in the case submitted to the arbiter no account shall be taken of the recognition of the insurgent States as belligerents by the royal proclamation of 1861. On this condition it insists, because it considers that the question as to the legality or propriety of that recognition is of a kind upon which "every State must be held to be the sole judge of its duty." The United States, on the other hand, while assenting to arbitration, desire that the "whole controversy" may be referred to arbitration as it stands; not for decision upon its merits, but in order that their demand for compensation may be laid before the arbiter, accompanied by the arguments on which it is founded.

It comes then, to this,—that the British Government has refused, not only to yield to the demand of the United States, but to submit the case, except in a very partial and limited form, to arbitration. Is the British nation prepared to accept the responsibility? To decline to comply with the requisition of a foreign Power because you consider it unreasonable is one thing; to refuse to adopt the only existing method, except war, of settling the dispute is quite another. And it may well be asked whether, if a question such as that of the recognition of the South as belligerent, inflicting, as it did, serious loss and injury upon a friendly State, be not a proper subject for arbitration, any great question of foreign policy can ever hereafter be decided by any other than those time-honored but somewhat illogical authorities, bullets and cold steel.

In the protocols appended to the Declaration of Paris in 1856 there stands recorded, on the part of the four great Powers signitaries of that declaration, the unanimous expression of a hope that in future nations will, before declaring war, refer the matter in dispute to the judgment of a neutral State. It was the British Minister who proposed that momentous paragraph; it is the British Government that now, on the first opportunity for applying it, protests against its application. But Governments have short memories; and it is, perhaps, not surprising, under their guidance, to find a nation which a decade ago appeared in the character of general peacemaker and advocate of mutual concession, insisting, at the possible cost of a fratricidal war, on the most extreme and rigorous theories of national sovereignty.

There is, however, no need to rely upon this argument, for in the present case it happens that no one proposes that any decision shall be pronounced upon the right of Great Britain to recognize the belligerency of the South. The United States do not require—on the contrary, they expressly exclude from their requirements—any such arbitrament. Upon the particular question to be submitted to the arbiter which is the question whether compensation is due to the United States for the losses inflicted by the *Alabama* and her coadjutors, both nations are agreed That such an arbitration may be resorted to without prejudice to national dignity both are also agreed But one of them demands that certain facts and inferences which the other considers material to the issue shall be excluded from the case laid before the arbiter, simply because his decision might otherwise be influenced by the solution, in the hidden recesses of his own mind, of a question upon which "every State must be the sole judge of its duty." The decision given by the arbiter will amount neither directly nor indirectly, neither expressly nor by implication, to any opinion upon that question. He may consider it; he may arrive at a conclusion upon it, and his decision may be influenced by that conclusion. But what that conclusion is, whether he has been able to form one, or whether he believes that the question has any such bearing upon the particular issue referred to him as that he need consider it at all, no one will ever know. Acts and words supposed to derogate from national honor, have throughout all time been guarded against or avenged at a terrible cost to the world; this is probably the first time that it has been thought necessary to defend national honor at the risk of the most calamitous consequences against the secret thoughts of the heart. I trust that it may not be even now too late to hope for a renewal of the negotiations. Will the English people, tacitly acknowledging the morbid susceptibilities imputed to it by its rulers, or actuated by the childish fear of being thought afraid, allow itself to be committed to an irreconcilable quarrel with a nation of whose friendship it stands just now peculiarly in need, and to be at peace with them is of incalculable importance to itself and to the world; or will it insist on the settlement, by way of arbitration, without captious and sensitive reservations, of a question which ought not to be kept open for a single day, and which an impartial tribunal can alone satisfactorily decide? I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HOBART.

No. 6 EATON-PLACE SOUTH, Jan. 17.

GEN. GRANT.

British Estimate of his Present Position and Future Policy.

From the London Times, Jan. 17.

Gen. GRANT, alone among the leading public men of America, continues to occupy a high station without causing offence or jealousy to any section of parties, except the *most violent Radicals*. He consented to act temporarily as War Minister, because the President, his superior officer, directed him to do so, and Gen. GRANT did not consider that it lay properly within his discretion to disobey. He now retires because the Senate, in pursuance of an act of Congress known as the "Tenure of Office Act," insists upon the employment of Mr. STANTON. Gen. GRANT might have refused to yield, for there is at least a doubt whether the provisions of the Tenure of Office Act can be construed to apply to Cabinet officers who served under Mr. LINCOLN. The President might take advantage of that doubt to suspend Mr. STANTON afresh, and the Senate might go on reappointing him until another law was passed which expressly included Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet. Mr. JOHNSON has never been slow to resist aggression upon his province in the Government, and he may still try by some means to expel from his Cabinet a Minister who represents his bitterest enemies in the country—who is, in fact, the express agent and tool of his enemies. *But Gen. Grant has shown his usual discretion in determining to stand aside altogether from this unseemly strife.* It was understood from the first that he would hold the office of War Minister only until the Senate met. He is no lawyer, and it was not for him to decide upon the disputed interpretation of an act of Congress. The act declares that heads of departments, among other persons, shall not be removable by the President without the concurrence of the Senate, and as the Senate did not sanction the removal of Mr. STANTON, Gen. GRANT looks upon it as canceled. *No one, not even President Johnson, can fairly blame him for this.* But what an anomalous situation is the whole administration placed in by the power thus assumed by the Senate! It is hard to understand how a great Government can be carried on under such a system. Suppose that the next or any future President should find it impossible to act with his predecessor's Cabinet, and the Senate resolved to prevent him from making any change. How is the work of the country to be done? The President, in such a position, would not take the advice of his Ministers, and they, in their turn, backed by his masters, would refuse to carry out his instructions. Mr. JOHNSON's term of office is likely to be remembered, if for nothing else, for the extraordinary experiments that have been made in it. But such a successor as Gen. GRANT would *not feel himself bound by precedents dating only from his time.* He would be strong enough with the people to demand the deference always paid to the office of President in former days, and this consideration alone would doubtless be one great *recommendation to the Presidency*. A ruler who is patriotic, discreet and just, and is able to resist encroachments from any side, would be a blessing to the American people, and *they appear to have come to the conclusion that they have found such a man in Gen. Grant.* The extremists may rail at him, but the nation likes him all the better for refusing to be swayed by the flatteries of friends on the one side, or the threats of enemies and detractors on the other.

FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon's Opposition to the Imperial Policy.

Paris (Jan. 10) Correspondence of the Florence Diritto.

I learn on excellent authority that Prince NAPOLEON, the son-in-law of VICTOR EMMANUEL, has addressed a letter to M. SAINT BEUVE, the Senator and member of the French Academy, in which he speaks energetically against the preponderence of the clerical party in French policy. I have not read this letter, but I can assure you it exists, and that Prince NAPOLEON has written it to his Senatorial colleague, who on a recent occasion, you will remember, courageously defended the rights of reason and the liberty of conscience before that assembly. It was necessary to recall this incident to your mind in order that you should understand the significance and importance of a letter written to M. SAINT BEUVE by Prince NAPOLEON against the policy of the 5th December. However, this letter will certainly be published ere long, and perhaps the telegraph will announce it before my correspondence reaches you. You will have observed that Prince NAPOLEON, who had taken an important place in the Senate, by his highly eloquent and ardent speeches, since his mission in Italy in July, 1866, at the time of the conclusion of peace, has lived apart, in the most profound silence. Prince NAPOLEON is not at variance with his Imperial cousin, as is often said, but he disapproved, it is well known, the policy followed by Government with regard to Germany, and above all with regard to Italy. In order not to place himself in open opposition with the head of the Imperial family, Prince NAPOLEON has lived quite retired, and maintained the most rigorous silence. But he now thinks he ought to break this silence, though not in an official manner—that is, by a speech to the Senate. He has selected instead the channel of a private letter, and I need not insist upon the difference of the means the Prince has adopted.

M. de Persigny's Views on the Liberty of the Press.

M. DE PERSIGNY has published a letter addressed to the editors of the Paris newspapers respecting the bill on the public press. He says:

"The public press had never to fear any danger from a free, ardent, and even passionate discussion, but always from defamatory attacks upon individuals. The Government proposes a sincerely liberal bill, but powerless to realize the Emperor's views. He (M. DE PERSIGNY) considers it dangerous both for the State and for liberty. Numerous newspapers about to be issued would work upon public curiosity for their profit by publishing all kinds of scandal, which would naturally lead to strong measures on the part of the Government against the Press. Complete and true liberty will be stifled. The country, however, is ripe for liberty, and the time has come to realize its advantages. The decree of 1852 was only provisional, and must be abandoned. The law of 1819 ought to be modified, so that the public Ministry may be able directly to prosecute attacks upon foreign Sovereigns, the great bodies of the State, and private individuals. The prosecution of press offences ought to be included in the common law."

PORTUGAL.

Popular Disturbance—Resistance to Taxation.

From the London Daily News, Jan. 18.

The disturbances which took place in Portugal on the publication of the proposal for a new law to regulate the duties on meat, rice, oil, and fermented drinks throughout the kingdom, by depriving the municipal councils and all the local authorities of the power of imposing taxes on these provisions, and vesting it in the government, were of a very serious character. The deputation, headed by the chief member of the Opposition in the Upper House, appointed to wait upon the King, was refused admission to the palace. Murmurs gave place to active resistance. Ultimately the guard charged, and many were severely wounded. The Chamber of Commerce at Oporto called a large meeting, at which resolutions were passed pleading those present to the closing of their shops and the evasion of the law by every possible means, even to the suspension of all commercial operations; and similar resolutions were adopted at Minho. The Chamber met and the Ministers resigned, but though petitions were sent in from all parts of the country, the bill was carried. It is supposed, however, that it will be considerably modified under the new Ministry formed by the Count D'AVILA.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

Report of the Senate Finance Committee on the National Debt.

To Hon. John Sherman, Chairman, Senate Committee on Finance:

I propose to address you, in a series of letters, upon a subject of vital, present interest to our country—the subject of the national finances. You occupy an important position. As the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, your writings and speeches acquire a significance which attaches to those of no other Senator. You should be the recognized leader in the National Legislature in all measures of a financial character. You should be the right hand of the Secretary of the Treasury, who, if he held his true place in the Government, would be the Premier of the Cabinet. You should be the watchful guardian of the national honor, the incorruptible defender of the public credit.

On the 16th day of last month you made report from the Senate Finance Committee, accompanied with a bill containing provisions highly important to the financial interests of the United States. That report and bill are open to grave objections, as I shall now proceed to show.

In the first place no report whatever should have been made at that time. It was altogether premature. It was too early in the session. There could be no action or debate upon it until after the holidays. The repudiators had made their attacks on the public faith, and had not been answered. Force should not have been given to those attacks by this report until the other side had been heard. The moment that it became known that the Committee intended to present such a report, there was a general apprehension in financial circles that it would depress the value of Government securities. It was a day of general rejoicing among the "bears." They made heavy short sales on time, and their sales were arranged to mature about the time the report was made. If governments had gone down, under the operation of this report, the effect would have been inexpressibly disastrous. A current of bonds would have set in from Europe, which would have drained this country of $50,000,000 of gold before it could have been arrested by any process. But governments did not fall. Why not? Simply because the bears discounted the report too heavily. The report was well enough for them, but they sold too many bonds. They were bought by the true friends of the country, who had strength enough to hold up the market. The speculation failed, and its ruinous consequences were averted. Nobody suffered but the greedy cormorants who hoped to fill their ravenous bellies with the amounts which they could tear off the body of public credit. If they are a little more gaunt than they were before, no friend of the country will regret it.

But this is a digression. It is to the substance of your report that exception is taken. I propose to show, by irresistible proofs, that such a paper ought never to have emanated from your Committee; because,

1. Many of its most important statements of fact are incorrect.

2. In most essential particulars, its conclusions, both of law and fact, are erroneous.

3. It is a hastily prepared paper, damaging to the national credit, and giving comfort and satisfaction to the enemies of the country.

First—Its statements of fact are erroneous.

The most significant portion of the report is that wherein is set forth the history of the Five-twenty loan, the character of its obligation, the sections which impose that obligation, the action of the officers of the Government with regard to it and the legal consequences of such action, and, finally, the arguments in favor of and against the redemption of this loan in coin. You say, and every honest man agrees with you, that "it should be the effort of Congress, not merely to declare and obey the existing law, but to adopt a comprehensive policy that will preserve the public faith." You might well have added that if this session closes, and Congress does not settle this question by an honest declaration of our intention to preserve that faith by the payment of these bonds in coin—if it adjourns leaving this gathering cloud of repudiation to rise, increase, overshadow the finances of the country, and finally, burst under the weight of its own corruption—consequences may follow which will try the strength of the Government as the rebellion never tried it; and one of its first, and perhaps least important, effects will be the serious derangement of all our industrial interests. You are also correct when you say that the Five-twenty bonds are "all of the same legal character, differing only in their dates and time of redeemability"—a fact which must not be lost sight of in this discussion.

You then refer to three acts of Congress, of Feb. 25 and July 11, 1862, and March 3, 1863, the first authorizing the issue of Five-twenties and legal tenders; the two last authorizing the issue, under each, of $150,000,000 legal-tender notes, and you say: "After these acts took effect the Five-twenty bonds were negotiated. These several acts form the contract under which they were issued." In another place you say that "on the 11th of July, 1862, and before any of the Five-twenty bonds were issued, Congress authorized the further issue of $150,000,000" legal tenders.

Now, if anybody but the Senate Finance Committee had grouped together such a mass of wrong assertions as this, so ingeniously deceptive, and withal by the assumption of these false premises putting such a powerful argument into the mouths of the repudiators, I should be warranted in characterizing it as a wicked attempt to mislead the country by the statement of facts known to be untrue. As it is, I am perfectly aware that these are only unfortunate mistakes, arising from the want of familiarity with the subject, and a too ready disposition to accept the statements of the repudiators as facts. This last you should never do. There has not been a repudiating speech made this session which is not green with the ignorance of its author. But this mass of error makes good my statement that the report was premature, and that it was made without a proper examination of the great subject to which it relates.

You thus not only conceal the important fact, which nowhere appears in your report, that at the time the Five-twenty act was passed we had no depreciated currency whatever, but you make it appear affirmatively that before any of the Five-twenties were issued, the country was flooded with $450,000,000 legal-tender notes; or, at least, that this amount was authorized by law. You then, without reason, bring in these three legal-tender acts as forming a part of the Five-twenty contract. You thus give color to the presumption of an intention on the part of Congress that the Five-twenty bonds should be redeemed, not in coin, but in depreciated currency. In every one of these facts and presumptions you are wrong, as I will show you.

The act of Feb. 25, 1862, and its construction by the Government, form the Five-twenty contract, and form the whole of it. From the day of its passage to the present time Congress has done no act to affect that contract, either in amount, mode of payment, or in any other way, with the sole exception of sanctioning an over subscription of $14,000,000 at the final closing of the loan. On your own ground, Congress could not affect the contract as to the mode of payment after the issue of bonds commenced. It has not attempted to do so, directly or indirectly. In February, 1862, we had no depreciated currency. All we had, save gold and silver, was the $60,000,000 of "demand notes," receivable for duties, and consequently equal in value to coin. Under these circumstances Congress authorized the issue of five hundred millions Five-twenty bonds. It is absurd to imagine, in view of these facts, that there could have been any intention or expectation on the part of Congress that they were to be paid in anything but coin.

The Five-twenty act contemplated an immediate issue. As soon as the plates could be prepared the issue commenced. At first the loan moved slowly. Remember, that those were the days of McClellan and the Peninsula, when it required patriotism to invest in governments, and when we would have hissed, as a traitor, the man who would have predicted that the faith of the Government would not be kept. But when the 11th of July came, instead of being "before any Five-twenty bonds were negotiated," as you say, the Secretary had negotiated more than $13,000,000 of those bonds, and had issued them. The issue continued, and was largely increased, between that date and the 3d of the following March.

The legal obligation of at least these $13,000,000 thus became fixed beyond the power of Congress to change it. You say the Five-twenties are "all of the same legal character, differing only in their dates," &c. They are so unquestionably, and they are all of the legal character of these $13,000,000. The acts of July 11, 1862, and March 3, 1863, do not affect them. You are then confessedly in error when you assume that these acts "form a part of the contract under which these bonds were issued."

In another portion of the report you say expressly that if this question of redeemability in coin "rested solely upon the act of Feb. 25, 1862, it would manifestly be a breach of faith to redeem the bonds in United States notes." As to these $13,000,000 issued before any other act was passed, does not the question rest solely on the act of Feb. 25, 1862? If the bonds, as you say, "do not differ as to legal obligation," is not the same true of all the rest of the issue? Why then hesitate about the matter at all? It is a breach of faith to discredit these bonds, even by the suggestion of a possibility of their payment in anything but coin. A bold breach of faith, and the man who palliates or excuses it, should go to his own place among the repudiators of Mississippi. I respect you too highly to believe that you would knowingly do either.

In all questions of statute construction the intention of the Legislature governs. I have shown that the Congress of 1862 intended to pay these bonds in coin, because then we had nothing but coin to pay with. If it be said that by the same act Congress authorized the issue of $150,000,000 Treasury notes and made them legal tenders, I answer that you would not impute to a Congress, of which you were a member, the absurdity of intending to pay 500,000,000 of Five-twenty bonds with 150,000,000 of legal tenders. On the contrary, *one* of the purposes for which the Five-twenties were authorized was to absorb and fund into something which should be equivalent to, and payable in, coin, at some period from five to twenty years in the future, when the condition of the Treasury should allow, *these very legal-tender notes*. The title of the act is, "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, *and for the redemption or funding thereof*, and for funding the floating debt of the United States." Besides, it was not at all settled that all these legal tenders would be issued. If the war had shortly closed they would not have been issued. They were certainly never thought of as a means of redeeming a *funded* debt, which was itself created, in part, for the purpose of absorbing *them*.

No! the idea of the payment of our funded debt in anything but hard dollars had not been conceived on the 25th of February, 1862. Had such a suggestion been uttered then, you would have been the first to denounce it, or to remove any possible doubt by a proper amendment.

I have in this letter barely opened the argument. In my next I shall continue the correction of the errors of fact in your report. There is no position taken by the repudiators, of whom by accident you are an unintentional ally, that cannot be overthrown. Duty, obligation, the best interests of the country, unite in demanding that the faith of the Republic shall be kept, and her funded debt paid in golden coins of her own mint. The golden mines of her mountains and valleys are rich and plentiful enough to do it a score of times, if necessary. Her young, fresh heart was purified and cleansed—not scorched and withered—in the fires of rebellion. You, Sir, are one of her sons on whom she calls to-day to preserve the purity of her honor, and to save her from the shame, the humiliation, the disgrace of repudiating the debt she incurred in defending her own life and in protecting the liberties of her children.

ADIRONDACK.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

The Passage of the Army Bill—The Mexican Expedition—Condition of Spain—Attitude of Russia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 17, 1868.

The Army bill has passed the Legislative Body by a majority of 199 to 60, and the ministerial journals are in ecstacies. To console the rural populations for sweeping and retroactive provisions, we are assured that there is very little danger of their becoming onerous. According to the latest accounts the foreign relations of the country are all *couleur de rose*, and not a single speck of the clouds alluded to by the Emperor in his speech at Lille remain on the political horizon. For the explanation of this sudden clearing up of things, we are indebted to the *Patrie*: "We are just now in such good terms with Prussia," says this organ of Government stock-jobbers. "The assurances of friendships exchanged on the occasion of the new year between the Courts of Paris and Berlin appear to have determined such an effusion of reciprocal good will that the Prussian Government seems disposed to use every effort to enable us to issue from the difficulty in which the second Roman expedition has plunged us." After stating that the two Cabinets are now in close accord as to the happy prospects opened up by the maintenance of the Menabrea Ministry, "which can only be regarded as a pledge of peace," the *Patrie* goes on to say: "The views exchanged on the recent Italio-Roman events, on their results and on the necessity of preventing the return of such occurrences by an understanding between the only two Governments on which Italy can rely, has drawn closer the relations between the two Courts, and everything would lead to the belief, that initiated by communications preceding these dispositions of France and Prussia, the Cabinet of Florence will not hesitate to yield to an understanding, one of the first results of which would be a return to the normal state created by the Convention of the 15th of September." In a more limited sense M. Rouher is said to have expressed his contentment with the present state of things at his reception the other evening. On being felicitated on his success in carrying the Army bill in an almost unalterable form through the Chamber, he several times remarked to those about him that "there was no danger of peace being troubled, and that the tranquillity of Europe ran no risk this year."

These declarations undoubtedly represent the present feeling of the French Government, but they must not be regarded as offering either a correct statement of facts or of policy in regard to the Prussian or Italian Cabinets. Italy feels too deeply the humiliation put upon her by M. Rouher and the Clerical Party, to commit herself to any such understanding as that alluded to by the *Patrie*. From Victor Emmanuel down to the humblest of his people the conviction is general that the Italian Government has only to bide its time quietly to attain all that it aims at. Why should it voluntarily assist France to extricate itself from the embarrassments in which it has placed itself by its second occupation of Rome? The longer it is forced to maintain it, the easier of accomplishment for Italy will be the realization of its hopes. Has Prussia any stronger motives for assisting the Emperor out of the politico-religious quagmire in which he is floundering? None that I can see. The reasons assigned for its assumed disposition in this regard—the uneasiness caused it by the Panslavic movements of Russia, and the anxieties imposed on the Berlin Cabinet by the resistance of a portion of the Southern States of Germany to the extension of the Federal system beyond the line of the Maine—are all nonsense. Prussia gives herself no uneasiness about Russian Panslavism, for she feels that she can arrest it when she has a mind to; and in regard to the extension of the Federal Bund beyond the limits defined, she has shown that she is in no degree desirous of precipitating it, knowing that there is more to be gained by waiting for the voluntary adhesion of the recalcitrant States, than by bringing to bear upon them any sort of pressure.

THE LATE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

I see that Baron Magnus, late Prussian Minister to Mexico, has been appointed Ambassador from the German Confederation of the North at the Court of Vienna. His nomination to the post was made out of deference to the wishes of the Emperor of Austria, and he has arrived at the Austrian capital just in time to attend the obsequies of the late unfortunate Archduke. It was Baron Magnus, it will be remembered, who drew up and presented the spirited diplomatic protest which was presented to Juarez against Maximilian's execution, and who subsequently made such strenuous efforts to recover his body. His present appointment is, therefore, a just reward for his humane and energetic conduct.

Other relics of the Mexican expedition have reached France within the last few days. They consist of thirteen officers, and twenty sub-officers and soldiers, all, with a few exceptions, prisoners from San Louis Potosi. They were in as ragged and pitiful a condition as they well could be, and on reaching Strasbourg were quartered, the officers in one of the hotels and the soldiers in the barracks. It is surprising that Admiral Tegethoff, when he went for the body of the late Emperor, did not make some provision for the more comfortable transmission of these poor fellows to their destination. It seems to me that this duty to the living should have preceded even that to the distinguished dead.

CONDITION OF SPAIN.

The mutual felicitations exchanged between the Throne and the Cortes on the condition of the country, would lead people at a distance to suppose that party differences were for the present extinguished in Spain, and that it was on the eve of a fresh start in the way of progress. Do not be deceived by appearances. The *Progressistas*, so far from being discouraged, are gathering fresh elements of strength. The various sections of Liberalism are gradually uniting with them in the conviction that the Government are more than ever determined to pursue a retrograde course, more particularly on the Roman question. As an evidence of its tendency in this direction I may mention that it is about to lay before Congress a law prohibiting swearing and blaspheming under heavy penalties. The next measure which it will introduce, will probably be a sort of Maine law to cut off the working classes from their *aguardiente*. The one will be a logical consequence of the other, for a Spaniard would just as soon be deprived of his tipple as of the liberty of indulging in his favorite expletives. To imagine that measures of this kind will supply the place of substantial reforms, or give satisfaction to the people, is simply ridiculous. It would be far more conducive to its stability if the Government were to occupy itself with measures for the relief of the distress which prevails among the working classes, and which is described as being unprecedented, owing to the unusual severity of the season.

CIRCULAR FROM THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

It is affirmed in correspondence from St. Petersburg that a fresh circular has been addressed by the Russian Government to its representatives abroad on the events which are taking place in Servia and Roumania, and that this note is to be followed up by a dispatch of a more emphatic character. It is also stated that certain manifestations favorable to Poland, which have taken place in some of the churches and salons of the French capital, have given disquietude to the Czar, and that remonstrances on the subject are to be addressed to M. Moustier through the Russian Ambassador here. I give these rumors for what they are worth, but I attach but little credit to them. During the discussions on the Army bill it suited the Government to give encouragement to as many inventions of this sort as its organs chose to circulate. Now that the measure has passed the Corps Legislatif, and is sure of becoming law, it is time that such devices should be dropped.

THE MOLIERE BANQUET.

The fifteenth annual banquet in honor of Moliere took place on Wednesday last at the Fréres Provencaux, and was presided over by Baron Taylor. Many of the literary and dramatic celebrities of Paris were present. In giving the health of the poet the Baron got off a very pretty little speech. Referring to a small bust of the dramatist, which decorated the centre of their table, but which might have been put in one's pocket, he said that he was grateful to the Comede Francaise for sending so many representatives to the festival. "In a dream which I had last night," he added, "I saw Moliere who asked me the news of his successors." I told him that they were indeed his legitimate heirs. "And who replaces me at present," inquired the great man. I named to him my neighbor on the right, the popular author; the unequaled comedian, the honor of his profession, M. Samson. This happily turned compliment to a universally esteemed artist drew forth the warmest applause from the company.

THE BELGIAN MINISTRY.

I recently stated to you that the cause of the disruption and reconstruction of the Belgian Cabinet were certain differences among its members on the subject of public instruction. The clerical influence had in fact succeeded in breaking up a ministry united on every other question. M. Frere Orban, in his statement in the Chambers on the 14th, as to the reason of its dissolution, admitted that there was no other cause of difference. Taken in conjunction with what has recently occurred here, it must be admitted that the Ultramontanists are making desperate efforts to regain their ascendancy in political matters.

THE NEW LAW ON THE PRESS.

The discussions on the new *projet de loi* on the Press commences on Monday next. The pending prosecutions will impart to them great acerbity. Even among the majority there is a wide difference of opinion about the expediency of these proceedings. It does not suit the vanity or interests of legislators to have their speeches ignored altogether by the newspapers. So strong is this feeling that it is stated that M. Le Verrier intends to introduce in the Senate a motion having for object to permit the fullest publicity for the debates. Twenty-five Senators have already agreed to support his motion.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War in Paraguay—Attitude of the Contending Armies—Recruits for the Allies—Paraguayan Resources and Sentiment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Thursday, Nov. 28, 1867.

The effects of the attack on the camp of the Allies by the Paraguayans on Nov. 3, which so nearly turned the tide of war, are still felt. The Paraguayans learned their strength, and also learned how to guard against a failure another time, and the Allies will not readily be so surprised. For a long time it has been believed that a similar raid was intended, and care has been taken to prevent its success.

On the retreat of the Paraguayans they manned their outer line of defences only 1,800 yards distant from the camp of the Allies. About ten days afterward they retired from the outer to the second line of defences, 600 yards farther in, leaving a small force, perhaps for a decoy, at the outer line.

On Nov. 13 the Allies received 1,100 men, of whom 700 were raw recruits from Brazil, and 300 from Cordoba, and 100 men were enlisted in Europe. The latter are gathered together by all sorts of promises, and are sadly disappointed when they arrive here. They are closely guarded. While becoming accustomed to the South American army rations at the front, they suffer greatly from disease, and many die.

Tuyuty, the old camp, the one so effectually surprised on the 3d inst., is now guarded by 14,000 men, under Gen. Porto Alegro. The little town of Tayi, on the Paraguay River, is held by Gen. Coxias, (Brazilian also,) with 12,000 men. This place has been supposed to shut out Lopez from supplies, but it is a mistake. He has still lines of communication, and obtains supplies from the capital, but how or where does not appear. The fact is that Lopez has an abundance of resources, well calculated to astonish friend and foe.

All the facts we know go to show that the resources of Paraguay are quite exhausted. The people are in distress for food and clothing, and the army is on the shortest allowance for both. Many of the prisoners and the dead are found more than half naked. Still the indomitable persistency of the people is unabated. Recently Lopez asked that a conference should be held, but the request was denied. It is the intention to dispute the progress of the allies at every swamp and on every hill-top in all that country. The ardent longing of the Paraguayan people for liberty is, however, all moonshine. They are tenaciously fond of Lopez, and thousands will lose all rather than desert him. Many will sullenly yield; but they will be dangerous to govern, and the Allies, now near to a victory over that country, are likely to find it a very expensive one.

Writers from the army still estimate the force under arms at 47,700, of whom 40,000 are called Brazilians, while 7,000 are from the Argentine Republic, and 700 from Uruguay. These numbers are continually being lessened by skirmishes and raids, but accessions from various sources keep the effective force at about the same figure.

Men who have the best means of knowing the plans and resources of both armies say that two months from the present time will see the war entirely finished. The patience of the people will have died out first.

POLITICS.

The war of politics has begun in good earnest. The candidates are probably all in the field, and the workers are very busy. The lines are becoming better defined, and a platform is looked for from each candidate. Among the candidates are Gen. Justo Jose de Urquiza, Ex-President of the Republic and Ex-Governor of the Province of Entre Rios. Outside of the Province of Buenos Ayres there could hardly be a more powerful or more popular man. Another candidate is Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, now Minister to the United States. He is known as an educator, a statesman and a Radical. He has many friends who are resolved to elect him. A third is the present Governor of this province, Dr. Adolfo Alsina. He is young, educated, talented, energetic, and, as he makes an excellent Governor, many believe that he would make an excellent President.

Unless there are revolutions in the interior Provinces one the two last-named individuals will, most likely, be elected. The country, in either case, looks for six years of progress and peace, for the politicians have, with singular good sense, brought out good men as candidates. Their political opinions are almost identical.

COMMERCIAL.

Wool is coming in to meet a glutted market and low prices. The rate is so low that wool farmers are curtailing their business and reducing their expenses in every possible manner. Poor men are driven out of the business, and rich men are seeking investment for their capital in town property, where rents are high. Most of the wool bought is shipped to Antwerp, and hardly any to the United States.

FINANCIAL.

In the last six months there has been shipped chiefly to England more than eleven million of dollars in gold, and the export of bullion continues. But for the emptying into this city of all the gold of Brazil to carry on the war this export of gold would have ruined the country.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

The interior is far from quiet. Several provinces are on the eve of a revolution all the time. In these it will be almost impossible to hold the Presidential election next month. The accounts that have often been sent to the United States in the last year concerning the warlike revolutionary intentions of Gen. Urquiza are without foundation. We are near him here, and I know him personally, and know his views. No revolution will be incited by his action.

Exchange on England is at 48⅝ pence to the gold dollar. American vessels are seeking ballast.

THE ANTIETAM CEMETERY.

Letter from Hon. John Covode to Gov. Fenton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1868.

To Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: I have read with sorrow and astonishment your letter recommending national honors to the rebels whose invasion of the North was stopped by death in battle on the field of Antietam. You say:

"A strong local and individual feeling in the neighborhood of Antietam and other parts of Maryland, naturally engendered by the invasion, may have created some indifference in regard to the Confederate dead, and an indisposition to see them buried side by side with those who died in defence of our nationality. But it is confidently believed that no such feeling pervades the breasts of the American people, or the surviving officers and soldiers of the Union armies. When we recall the generosity and moderation that marked the conduct of the people, the Government, and the army during the war, and the magnanimity that presided at its close: when we remember that our countrymen are now engaged in the work of reconstructing the Union on the basis of universal freedom, and with an earnest desire to restore to the Southern States a prosperity infinitely greater than that which slavery and rebellion conspired to destroy, it is impossible to believe that they would desire to make an invidious distinction against the moldering remains of the Confederate dead, or that they would disapprove of their being carefully gathered from the spots where they fell, and laid to rest in the National Cemetery on the battle-field of Antietam. Conquerors as we were in that great struggle, our stern disapproval of the cause in which they fought need not forbid our admiration of the bravery with which they died. They were Americans, misguided indeed, and misled, but still our countrymen; and we cannot remember them now either with enmity or unkindness."

I have read these paragraphs twice and thrice, but a dimness other than the film of age, obscures them to my vision. It is in vain that I have wiped the spectacles of an old man, and endeavored, deliberately and clearly, to see in your words a justification for the recommendation they make. Two forms come between my sight and the printed page. They stay there and will not move away. One of them is the figure of my eldest son, the Colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry; as brave, devoted and generous a boy as ever filled a father's heart with pride and made a mother happy. He covered with his regiment a retrograde movement of a column of our army, under Sheridan, in June, 1864, fighting every rod of his way. He fell badly wounded. His men endeavored to carry him off; but hotly pursued, several of them were killed or disabled. He told his Major to leave him and save himself and the command, and try to make a stand on the next height, and there gain time for the great wagon train ahead to escape to the James River. My son was laid upon the grass beside the highway—his men, obeying his orders to return to their ranks and leave him, with the dead and wounded of his regiment, to await capture. The rebels soon came up, and, as I have been told, shot him again when he lay helpless on the ground, stripped him of his sword, money, watch, boots and clothing, and left him naked to die. An old colored woman, living in the neighborhood, brought him water to drink while he was dying. The next day he was buried in her garden.

Governor Fenton, the figure of this murdered boy so comes between my eyes and the text of your recommendations of national honors to the rebel dead, that I cannot see in it a reason from which fathers and mothers who love their children, should not instinctively shrink, and which should not shock patriots who have loved their country and have made sacrifices for it.

There is, Sir, another figure which makes filmy reading through my old spectacles. My youngest son, a private in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who entered the army before he was 15 years of age, was captured at Sulphur Springs, when Meade fell back to Centreville, with one hundred and fifty-six of his regiment, one hundred and forty-two of whom afterward perished in prison. Twenty-four of those who died went out in the Covode Cavalry from my immediate neighborhood, all the sons of my neighbors, all objects of interest and care to me. After passing from one den of imprisonment and cruelty to another, they were finally immured, with thousands of other unfortunates, in the death-pen of Andersonville.

Eighteen months of hunger and nakedness, exposure to the scorching sun and the Winter's freezing, did their work on these stalwart and brave men. Many of them died idiotic, some of them feebly insane—all the victims of a system of starvation and cruelty planned by demons and executed by devils. My son's bodily vigor and resoluteness of spirit carried him through the horrors of Andersonville with life left in him—with hardly anything more. He is home again with his mother, and I have just received a letter from her urging me to "try another doctor, for he grows worse." But the energetic, intelligent, hopeful, self-reliant, brave boy, who left my house to fight the enemies of his country, has not returned to me, and he never will return.

I think you will find that, in common with me, hundreds of thousands of loyal men, whose hearts yet bleed with wounds received in the wicked war the slaveholders waged against the nation's life, have been shocked and outraged by your recommendation to do honor to the authors of their sorrows and the workers of their country's woes.

Had you served in the army, either in person or through a son, and presented your offering of patriotism to your country on the picket line or the line of pitched battle, you would never have made the heartless mistake you have made in what your biographer, writing your life, will call "The Antietam Letter." How much I wish you had imitated the manly and sympathetic behavior of Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, a soldier and a statesman, who thus repelled the proposition to mingle the rebel with the Union dead under the Antietam monument:

"The custom has ever prevailed to specially honor those in death who won special honor by meritorious lives. The monuments reared to the memory of departed worth bear ample testimony that our people have not been unmindful of this custom. But where were such memorials ever erected for men whose actions were infamous, and who perished in an ignoble cause? Who would glorify the treason of Benedict Arnold with such monuments as have arisen to the memory of Washington? Who would dare to insult the loyal heart of this nation by proposing to lay, side by side, in the same sepulcre, the body of the assassin, Booth, and that of Abraham Lincoln? No loyal man would take the heartless Wirz and the other demons that presided over the prison dens of cruelty, starvation and death, and the executed conspirators against the nation's illustrious chief, and deposit them in the same tomb with the patriotic men who sacrificed their lives in battling for 'the right against wrong.' Yet, it is proposed that the loyal States construct cemeteries for the heroic dead and then desecrate them by the burial therein of those who prosecuted against the country a warfare which, for its diabolical ferocity, is without a parallel in the history of civilization, and even to erect monuments to their memory. Carry out this purpose and what inducement can be hereafter offered to the loyal citizens to fight against treason, when he feels assured that should he fail in battle, the traitor's grave will be honored equally with his own?

The cause of the Union was a holy one, while that which opposed it must have been its converse. To one side alone the country belongs. This was not a war of nations, but of treason against loyalty. It was a contest of rebels, who would have drained the life's blood of the Government which had nurtured and protected them, against its patriotic sons who fought to save it from destruction. It was a war carried on by the defenders and promoters of oppression, against lovers of liberty and their country's integrity. While there is no reasonable objection to giving decent sepulture even to the rebel dead, those who consider them deserving of honorable testimonials may give them. It is our duty to render honor only to whom we believe honor is due."

It is with grief, Gov. Fenton, that I write this letter to you. The subject is painful to me. But there sits on my hearthstone, and there lies in my village graveyard, and there broods in my heart a controlling reason why, since the appearance of your Antietam letter, I should regard your entrance into a National Republican Convention, a candidate for office, as an intrusion to which the survivors of the Union army, and the relatives of its dead and wounded, should sternly object.

Yours, &c.

JOHN COVODE.

The Collection of Taxes in Georgia—Proclamation by the Provisional Governor.

Provisional Gov. Ruger, of Georgia, has issued the following proclamation rescinding the order issued by Gov. Jenkins on the 10th inst.:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Jan. 21, 1868.

Whereas, on the 10th day of January, 1868, the collection of taxes, whether specific or ad valorem, was suspended until the first day of May next, by virtue of the authority vested in the Governor by the seventy-sixth section of the Code of Georgia, and it appearing that the taxes for certain counties had at that time been duly collected, and that certain counties were then delinquent, and there being no good reason why the people of one county should be more favored than those of another, and the public necessities requiring it; Therefore, it is hereby ordered, that the said Executive order of the 10th inst., suspending the collection of taxes until the first day of May next, be rescinded.

The Comptroller-General will forthwith give notice thereof to the Tax Collectors of the several counties, publish the same in the Gazettes of this city, and proceed to the collection of all due and unpaid taxes in the manner provided by law.

Given under my hand and seal of the Executive Department the day and year above written.

(Signed,) THOMAS H. RUGER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army,
Provisional Governor.

(Signed,) R. L. HUNTER,
Sec'y Executive Department.

Freedmen in Georgia Awaiting the Action of the Convention.

Lieut. O. H. Howard, the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Albany, Ga., gives the following sensible advice to the freedmen of that section in a circular just issued:

"It has been brought to my notice that many of you are refusing to make contracts at present; that you are awaiting some action of the Convention now in session in Atlanta, which will better your condition; that you say you have been ordered not to go to work at present. I need not tell you that no convention will, or can, exempt you from labor for the support of yourselves and families. I believe the persons who advise you not to make contracts have no interest in you further than to keep you loitering about the towns until you have spent the last cent of your hard-earned wages. Suppose that you do not make contracts, and are not able to provide for yourselves and families, will these advisers feed and clothe you? They cannot do it. Make contracts before the agents of the Bureau; they will try to secure for you the best possible wages and to insure their payment when due. Now is the time when you must make contracts for the present year. Now is the time when land must be plowed and prepared, and planters must know now how much they are to cultivate. If you do not contract now it is more than likely that when you are ready to contract you will not be wanted and cannot get employment."

A Man Killed by his Son in Georgia.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Jan. 25.

We have learned the particulars of a horrible and lamentable occurrence that happened near Fort Valley yesterday, in which a father was shot and killed by his own son. The unfortunate man was Dr. Jackson, a brother of the Jackson who killed Col. Ellsworth for hauling down a Confederate flag from over his hotel at Alexandria, Va., during the first year of the war. Dr. Jackson removed to Georgia during the revolution, and has been residing here ever since. There had been an angry family altercation, during which the Doctor is said to have forcibly ejected his son from his premises, who thereupon turned and fired upon his father twice—killing him. We have not yet learned whether the young parricide had been arrested or not.

The Accident on the Pacific Railway—Narrow Escape from a Frightful Disaster.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 25.

A railroad accident of a very startling character took place yesterday morning on the Pacific Railway, at a point about two miles west of Miller's Landing. The hour was about 7 o'clock, and the eastward-bound train of five passenger cars was moving at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour, with about the usual number of passengers—ladies, gentlemen and children—when a broken rail suddenly hurled the three rear cars clean from the track. The foremost of the three turned a somersault and came to the ground wheels uppermost. The two others—the last being the sleeping-car—fell upon their sides. In this plight the cars and their horrified inmates were dragged about fifty feet, the locomotive and tender and two cars retaining the track, when the coupling snapped and the capsized cars came to a halt. The rest of the train was of course soon stopped.

The scene of terror and confusion may be imagined. It was one fearfully suggesting, though mercifully not repeating, the Angola horror. The stoves kept their places, so securely had they been fastened, and no fire escaped from them. Nobody was killed. The wounded and bruised and mortally frightened passengers of the three cars were soon extricated and transferred to the other cars.

Among the passengers thus unceremoniously upset were our well-known fellow-citizens John J. Roe, Wm. D. D'Œnch, Capt. Brewster, E. Delafield, (of the firm of W. H. Benton & Co.,) S. R. Weed, C. J. Morton, and other esteemed gentlemen of St. Louis. Capt. Brewster, we regret to have to say, had his right shoulder dislocated and his legs severely bruised. He was rendered helpless, and on the arrival of the remaining cars at Miller's Landing was put off for medical and surgical care. It is believed that he will soon recover. Mr. Parcells, Assistant Superintendent of the road, who lives at Webster, received serious injuries upon the head, but will probably be about again in a few days. No bones were broken, but there was an abundance of severe contusions, sprains, &c., and, singularly, none of the ladies suffered worse injuries than the dreadful shock and fright. Some of them were holding infants, and in the instinctive impulse and movement to protect those were doubtless themselves best protected. Mr. Weed escaped with a wrenched wrist and a slightly bruised arm. Just upon the occurrence of the accident, one of the brakesmen attempted to put down the brakes, but was caught hold of and forcibly drawn back by a passenger and thus rescued from almost certain destruction. As soon as the cars halted, snow was passed in and the fires extinguished. All the St. Louis passengers, except one or two, safely reached their homes—happy, it is needless to add, in having escaped a most fearful and imminent death.

The Mysterious Murder in Schuylkill County, Penn.

The Pottsville *Standard* gives the following concerning the supposed murder of Capt. Rehrer:

"A detective has been in Tamaqua and vicinity for about four weeks. Last Wednesday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, he took some fifteen men, all in black gowns and masks, went to the house of Samuel Albrighton, obtained admittance, and told Samuel who had been in bed, that they wanted him. He was much frightened, and said he was innocent. On being asked of what crime, he said 'of the murder of Capt. Rehrer.' They then said they were members of a secret society to which Capt. Rehrer had belonged, and they had come to avenge his death; but afterward said if he would confess they would spare him. He then said Capt. Rehrer was waylaid and shot, by two men brought from Rochester or Buffalo, New-York, instigated by Smith, Lomison, and others; that he and his father knew nothing of it for three days after; one bullet struck him in the thigh or groin; he was then struck on the head with an iron bar, and his body thrown down Heilner's old shaft, between Tremont and Donaldson (which has been abandoned for some years, and contains about two hundred feet of water,) with a large iron cogwheel attached to it. On being asked about John Albrighton, his brother, he said he knew nothing of John's business. The arrests were made, and Lomison and John Albrighton lodged in jail. The Masonic lodge of Tamaqua, of which Capt. Rehrer was a member, will put up an engine to-day to pump out the water from Heilner's old shaft, being determined to find the body at whatever cost. The two men at Buffalo have been sent for. The friends of the accused assert their innocence, and claim that Samuel Albrighton was frightened into making statements which had no foundation, in the hope of saving his own life. Further developments are expected soon."

Fatal Burning Accident in Ohio.

From the Oberlin (O.) News, Jan. 22.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Austin, formerly Miss Mary J. Bedortha, a graduate of Oberlin College in the class of 1861, died from injuries received by the burning of her clothing while saturated by mineral oil. One week ago Monday evening, Mrs. Austin was sitting by a table, holding in her arms a daughter four or five years of age, when the little girl suddenly seized the lamp standing on the table and overturned it. The lamp and contents were deposited in the lap of Mrs. Austin. With her dress she succeeded in smothering the flames, and then called in her husband, and having risen, was relating her narrow escape, when suddenly her dress, drenched with oil from the broken lamp, took fire from the stove. Mr. Austin clasped her in his arms and attempted to smother the flames with the aid of his overcoat, but finding himself unsuccessful, he procured a feather bed, with which he succeeded in accomplishing his designs, but too late to save her life, although death was stayed for a time.

HOME TESTIMONY.—The New-York *Tribune* brands "as magnificent lying" the statement of a correspondent of the TIMES, that in thousands of instances, within his own knowledge, negroes have taken to the nearest town or village the little remnant of corn left to feed them and their children, and sold it to get the money to buy a firearm of some sort. *There is no sort of lying in the statement*, magnificent or vulgar, *nothing but the simple truth*, the like of which has been observed in every Southern neighborhood. There is scarcely a negro who would not sell his last shirt off his back for a pistol.—*Galveston News.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROAD-STREET MURDER.

Inquest by Coroner Schirmer—The Prisoner Fully Committed for Trial.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Schirmer, at the First Ward Police Station over the body of Lawrence Mullen, who died on Tuesday at the New-York Hospital from the effects of a stab wound in the neck, received a few hours previously at the hands of William O'Brien, as already reported in the TIMES. The following evidence was obtained:

Thomas Foley, of No. 18 Roosevelt-st., testified: About eight A. M. yesterday I was standing on the corner of Beaver and Broad streets conversing with John Hogan; the prisoner came up Beaver-street, and said good morning to us, and we returned the salutation; the deceased came up from Bowling-green to where we were standing; Hogan was then called to do his work at No. 58 Broad-street, and I followed him a few steps, and on turning round saw Mullen going up Broad-street, having his hand up to his neck, and an officer soon after arrested O'Brien; I heard no words between the prisoner and the deceased, but I saw a knife in the prisoner's hand; I recognize the one now shown as the weapon.

John Hogan, of 140 Mulberry-street, testified: As I was conversing with the previous witness yesterday morning the prisoner and deceased came up and spoke of a difficulty they had the night before; O'Brien said: "If I did knock you down last night, you had no right to strike me back;" Mullen replied that he would let no man knock him down; they had some more words, and I walked away to my work; I next saw Mullen with his hand to his neck and blood running; I asked him who had cut him, and he said O'Brien did; I saw something like a knife in the prisoner's hand; deceased and the prisoner quarreled the night previous.

Thomas Moran, of No. 284 East Ninth-street, testified: I met the deceased in Broad-street, after he was stabbed, who said he was ruined, and asked witness to go to the Station-house; he saw O'Brien and Foley on the corner of Broad and Beaver streets; soon after an officer came and remarked to O'Brien: "I want you;" the prisoner replied: "I'm your man, I'm waiting for you;" the officer demanded the knife, and the prisoner surrendered it, being taken to the Station-house.

Officer Waller, of the First Precinct, testified to having made the arrest, after he was told by the deceased who had stabbed him; O'Brien said: "I'm the man who done it."

C. M. Bell, House-Surgeon at the New-York Hospital, testified that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased; the patient, when admitted, was suffering from an incised wound of the throat, on the right side of the neck, midway between the lower jaw and the clavicle; moderate hemorrhage ensued; it was presumed that the weapon had penetrated the trachea, and the wound was opened to allow the blood to flow; the oozing was ceasing and the patient was rallying, when, in changing his position, he became suddenly asphyxiated; restorative means were persevered in, but Mullen died at 1 P. M.; the wound proved to be slightly backwards, about a quarter of an inch in the jugular vein, cutting through the cricoid cartilage; death was caused by asphyxia, in his opinion, caused by the accumulation of blood in the smaller divisions of air tubes, and by the entrance of air into the wounded jugular vein, consequent upon the injury received.

The jury rendered the following as their verdict: "That Lawrence Mullen, the deceased, came to his death by a stab wound at the hands of William O'Brien, on the 28th of January, 1868."

The prisoner on being arraigned for formal examination, gave his age as 29 years, and said he was a native of Ireland. He resides at No. 101 Madison-street. He said: "I am guilty of the man's death, but it all came through drinking liquor." He was fully committed. The deceased resided at No. 28 Washington-street, and leaves a widow and two children.

American Baptist Missionary Union.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Missionary Union was held in the Tabernacle, Second-avenue, yesterday, J. H. Duncan, LL. D., of Haverhill, Mass., in the chair, and Rev. G. J. Johnson, of Iowa, Recording Secretary.

Rev. J. G. Warren, D. D., Corresponding Secretary for Foreign Missions, read a paper on the Missionary field in Asia, giving many interesting details of the rapid expansion of the work there.

Rev. John N. Murdock, D. D., one of the corresponding secretaries, read a paper which set forth the present condition of the treasury, from which it appeared that the third quarter of the present financial year closed on the 31st day of December last, and up to that time the whole amount received into the treasury was $63,544 26—$645 27 more than was received during the same period last year. The expenditures for the year, including the balance against the Union last year, will not be less than $225,000, and are quite as likely to be $230,000. During the present month and February and March, there must be received from all sources not less than $162,000, possibly $167,000; and allowing $25,000 for the income of funds and other miscellaneous sources, there must be realized from donations and legacies not less than $137,000.

Discussion followed, and Nathan Bishop, LL. D., offered to give $1,000 in addition to his usual contribution, with the view of making an effort to raise $50,000.

At the afternoon session, Rev. Dr. Warren read a paper detailing the results of his observations while accompanying Rev. Howard Osgood on a tour through the Baptist Mission Churches in Europe. It included allusions to the Baptist Missionary work in France—at Paris, Chauny, Soissons, Cuise-la-Motte, Montigny, Hautefontaine, Pierrefonds, Latere, Denain, Auzin, Preseau, Bertry, Lyons, St. Etienne, and other places; in Germany—at Hamburg, Hanover, Schleswig, Oldenburg, Bremerhaven, and other places, as well as in Poland, Denmark and Sweden.

A paper was read, which had been prepared by Rev. Howard Osgood, from which it appeared that the churches recognized by the Board in Europe were generally held by individuals, and especially in France, and those individuals in some cases the ministers. At Hamburg were Revs. J. G. Cucken, J. Braun and Mr. C. Schauffler; at Berlin, Rev. G. W. Lehmann, and at Copenhagen Rev. J. Kobner.

Rev. Howard Osgood addressed the Board on the importance of having a Baptist representative from America in the European field, not to superintend it, but to help it, and advise with the missionaries. He said that if a force was to be put into that part of the field similar to that which had been thrown into India, the results would be much speedier and greater. As to France, he believed that if they taught the French people to read in French, they would immediately take to reading Voltaire; but if they would preach to them in English—the language of commerce—they would look for the Bible and others of the vast list of religious books with which the missionaries stood ready to supply them. The Baptists were the only religious denomination which gave the French people any distinctive idea of Protestantism; all other Protestant sects were drawn into the vortex of the National Church; but the Baptists were outside; the only exponents of Protestantism.

Rev. Dr. Warren added some remarks on the *status* of the Baptist Churches in Europe, saying that there was not a Baptist Church organization, as such, in Europe, and the people who united with their communion were not a giving people, a fact due to their universal dependence upon the Government for all acts of benevolence, religious or secular.

In the evening Rev. C. D. W. Bridgeman, an eloquent young divine of Albany, preached a sermon on the subject of missions in the same church, in the course of which he urged upon the people the importance of coming up to the help of the Board with increased liberality.

A New Use for the Red Flag—Alleged Auction Swindle.

John Bottman, of No. 196 Rivington-street, outlines a comic drama dashed with a spice of brazen rascality in his affidavit on file in the Essex Market Police Court. In this document it is charged that some days ago one James Casey called on Bottman at his place of business, and exhibiting the business card of Miner, Hohlenburg & Co., auctioneers and general commission merchants, No. 55 Liberty-street, represented that he was one of the members of that firm. He wanted to know if Mr. Bottman wished to sell out his store; if so there was the firm of which he was a member ready to guarantee that they could sell it out for him at $1,800. Probably from the fact that this was the full value of his establishment, Mr. Bottman was anxious to sell, and so placed the matter in the hands of his visitor. He had, however, for some reason that does not appear, a distrust of auctions, and so expressly stipulated that the red flag should never float over his door. "Certainly not," agreed Mr. Casey, and he went his way promising to rid Mr. Bottman of his business by private sale. Some days afterward came another man, announcing himself as Mr. Hohlenburg, and saying that he had come to sell out the store. Hardly had the words been spoken when Casey made his appearance, bearing the horrible red flag, which, to the consternation of Bottman, he proceeded to fling from that gentleman's outer wall. The flag hanging a sign of distress over the door, in came a coterie of gentlemen of mildewed and suspicious exterior, and Hohlenburg mounting the counter, proceeded to call for bids. Recovered from their astonishment, Bottman and his partner protested with voluble energy against their being sold out, but no attention was paid to their protest, and in fact their words were drowned in the cries of the auctioneer and the volley of bids. Things began to look desperate, and Bottman & Co., as a last resort, thought of bidding themselves. Acting on the thought they offered $1,000, when instantly the clamor ceased, the mildewed ones seemed bent on anything else than buying a store, and the auctioneer promptly and with an air of satisfaction knocked down the premises to Bottman and partner, while the auctioneer's partner as promptly presented them with a bill of $100 for auctioneer's fees. Bottman & Co. demurred, but Casey & Co. declared that they would remain in the store and keep the red flag over the door until the bill was paid. By this time thoroughly frightened, Bottman & Co. paid the bill, and then Casey, Hohlenburg and the mildewed ones took themselves and the red flag off together. Bottman afterward attempted to find the firm at No. 55 Liberty-street, and failing to do so concluded he had been swindled out of $100, and accusing Casey and Hohlenburg of obtaining money by trick and device secured their arrest. The prisoners denied all these allegations, and the case was set down for examination.

New-York City Mission.

The City Mission Society held its monthly meeting, on Tuesday evening, in the Stanton-street Baptist Church, Mr. Whitmore, Chairman. Several City missionaries made statements of their labors in visiting and aiding the worthy and unfortunate poor out of employment, the sick and aged, and the wretched and intemperate and degraded. One Woman's Temperance Society now numbers nearly 400 members—many of them reformed drunkards. A couple who were miserable a few months ago have been saved from utter ruin, and now have a happy home and comfortable furniture and clothing and money in bank. Mr. Lewis E. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary, gave a brief review of the history of the churches and of the mission, and the average results of the month's labor. Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, Superintendent of Missions, spoke of the City Mission as an auxiliary of the Church, going out after those whom the Church did not reach. The missionary carried the Gospel in one hand, and bread in the other. This was no novel way of saving men. They went on the plan of the Saviour and the Apostles, and knew of no other way.

Rev. Mr. Rhodes, Pastor of the Church, said: You know, my people, that I love this organization. It has a large share of my sympathies and a warm place in my prayers. It is working in the right direction. It is beginning at the bottom of society. It is raising up and reforming men, and this is the true way to regenerate society. It promotes the temporal well-being as well as all the higher interests of man. You know I made nearly 1,200 pastoral calls last year, and nearly all on my own people. It was all I could do. I should have been glad if I could have visited some of these sheep without a shepherd, but I had no strength nor time left. And so it is with all the City pastors. And if these multitudes that are without are to hear the good news at all, the City missionaries must go to them. Among the figures representing the month's operations are found the following: 38 City missionaries, 7,596 missionary visits, 14 mission chapels and stations, 267 meetings, 184 temperance pledges, 2,502 persons persuaded to attend church and missions, 175 children led to Sunday-school, 200 families relieved, and 92,250 tracts distributed.

The Gift Enterprise Swindle—Singular Scenes in Court.

Justice Dowling yesterday held an examination in the case of Henry Elias, who is accused of being the head and front of the firm of Clark, Webster & Co., the alleged managers of a lottery known as the Bankers' and Merchants' Gift Enterprise, having its headquarters at No. 62 Broadway. A detailed account of the arrest of Elias and the initial proceedings in the case, was published in Sunday's issue of the TIMES. The complainant against Elias is Daniel W. De Forest, a resident of Brooklyn, who was originally arrested on a charge of larceny preferred by one of the clerks employed by Elias. Mr. De Forrest was released at the Special Sessions Tuesday, as no one appeared against him. The examination yesterday was held in the Special Sessions room at the Tombs, and the proceedings were witnessed by an excited crowd of persons, from Boston and other cities, who had suffered themselves to be victimized under the specious promises of the firm of Clark, Webster & Co., the *personnel* of which firm is alleged to be represented by Elias. The prisoner wore a diamond breastpin, immaculate shirt front, glossy whiskers and most fashionable garments. The testimony taken was both brief and unimportant, the main facts having already been presented, and on the close of the examination Justice Dowling reserved his decision, permitting Elias to remain at large on bail until he could examine the law in the premises. As the accused turned to leave the court-room, attended by a few friends, the crowd of spectators and victimized speculators in the lottery, surged after him in angry mood, though they at first contented themselves with lashing him with their tongues merely. The words "rogue," "cheat" and "scoundrel" were freely bandied, and as the unhappy and fearful man ran down the steps into the street, the accumulated snow furnished the crowd a harmless weapon, and they soon whitened the air with a shower of snowballs, causing Elias and his friends to beat a hasty retreat round the first corner, thus eluding all further molestation. The magistrate could have obtained nearly a hundred fresh complaints against the accused, had he considered it necessary.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

The Fire Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting yesterday, President Shaler in the chair. A report was received from Surveyor Cregier, stating that he found on the first floor of the premises No. 125 Maiden-lane, between sixty and seventy barrels of oil, in violation of the law regulating the storage of oil within the City limits. The Surveyor recommends that the full penalty for such violation should be imposed. In accordance with the report, the firms involved, Yenni, Gregory & Co., No. 125 Maiden-lane; Thomas Walsh, No. 118 Maiden-lane, and A. M. Chace & Co., No. 5 Cedar-street, are to be prosecuted for an infringement of the provisions of the law, unless they comply with the statute.

The Committee on Hose have authorized 800 feet of hose to be placed at Bellevue Hospital, in response to a request made by the Commissioners of Charities.

The reward of $1,000, offered by the Board for the conviction of an incendiary, has been allowed to Fire Marshal Baker and Patrolman Van Duzen, of the Fourth Precinct, for securing the conviction of T. A. Lambert, who set fire to the dwelling-house, No. 66 Oliver-street.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Treasurer of the Department to pay $30,871 41 to parties holding bills, and to charge the amount to the sub-departments for which it had been incurred. Buildings, $2,350; contingencies, $2,332 28; horses, $2,900; harness shop, $677 28; telegraph, $183 44; veterinary hospital, $238 25; apparatus, $12,814 20; horse-shoeing, $495 19; horse-feed, $2,969 55; horse shop, $8,197 02; machine shop, $3,401 18; wood and coal, $1,149 22; supplies, $1,297 73.

Internal Revenue Affairs.

Yesterday the rectifying houses of Watson & Crary, No. 171 Christopher-street; R. Grecken & Co., No. 443 West Thirty-first-street, and William Kelly, No. 503 West Twenty-ninth-street, were seized by Inspectors Morgan and Rollins, on a charge made against the proprietors of receiving illicit whisky from a distillery running while under seizure by the United States Marshal.

On Tuesday afternoon Collector Shook seized the establishment of Trott & Kinney, in Cherry-street, and placed two officers in charge. Soon after, Col. Porter, of Collector Bailey's office, appeared at the same establishment, and took possession thereof. Collector Shook, being informed of these proceedings, ordered Col. Porter's men to be ejected, and they retired, carrying off, as is alleged, the books and papers of the firm to Collector Bailey's office. The case is to be laid before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his decision under the Treasury regulations of 1867. In the meantime Messrs. Trott & Kinney's establishment remains closed.

About seven o'clock yesterday morning, while J. M. Ashley, an Inspector attached to the Revenue Board, was watching a quantity of whisky lying on the sidewalk in Twenty-ninth-street, near Tenth-avenue, a man came out of Delaney's distillery and struck Ashley a blow on the head with a bung-starter, inflicting a severe wound. The ruffian then fled and has not yet been arrested.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal took place yesterday. The attendance was rather limited and the bidding slow. The auctioneer, Mr. John H. Draper, said that a rumor having been circulated that this was the last public sale of coal that would be held by the Company, he had been directed to say that the rumor was entirely unfounded, and that the sales would be held monthly as usual.

The following prices were realized:

4,000 tons lump coal	$5 45	@$3 60
6,000 tons steamer coal	3 40	@ 3 60
7,000 tons grate coal	3 67½	@ 3 67½
4,000 tons egg coal	4 00	@ 4 15
18,000 tons stove coal	4 92½	@ 5 05
6,000 tons chestnut coal	3 60	@ 3 85

The following are the figures of the sale on the 8th inst.:

Lump	$3 25	@$3 62½
Steamboat	3 50	@ 3 72½
Grate	3 52½	@ 3 67½
Egg	3 90	@ 4 00
Stove	5 12½	@ 5 27½
Chestnut	3 57½	@ 3 65

The Bank of the Republic Robbery—Weed Committed for Trial.

The adjourned examination in the case of Edwin A. Weed, accused of complicity in the robbery of $15,000 worth of United States and Missouri railroad bonds from the National Bank of the Republic, was continued yesterday before Justice Dowling. Counsel for the defence stated that they would waive all further examination, and go before the Grand Jury. A motion was then made at length by the counsel to reduce the amount of bail from $10,000 to $5,000, which was denied by the magistrate. The prisoner was accordingly committed for trial on the charge of being concerned in the robbery, and was locked up in default of the necessary $10,000 bail. The examination of Miles Murray, his alleged confederate, will take place on Monday next.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARY.—The coal office of Murtha & Boyle, corner of Atlantic and Washington avenues, was broken into Saturday night and thoroughly ransacked. The safe was blown open, but only a few papers were found, and nothing of any value in the office was taken. Everything about the place showed that the burglars were in no hurry. The Police, though fully aware of the case, did not report it at headquarters.

FIRE IN PUTNAM-AVENUE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the undertaker-shop of D. C. Letts, No. 5 Putnam-avenue. The fire extended to the grocery-store of Kenwoods Bros. Letts' loss is $200; insured for $2,000 in the Franklin, New-York. Kenwoods Bros.' loss is $300; insured in the Etna and Phenix for $3,000.

BARBAROUS ASSAULT.—John Underwood, a Dutch barber, it is alleged, assaulted with a knife Thomas Charley in a liquor saloon in Latimer Hall, Court-st., yesterday, because Charley ordered him out for making a disturbance in the saloon. Officer Metcalf arrested Underwood, and Justice Delmar will examine into the circumstances.

FOUR MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR STREET WALKING.—A young, good-looking and respectably dressed woman was brought before Justice Cornwell

well, yesterday, and charged by Officer LIVINGSTON, who made the arrest, with being a street walker. She was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

NEW-JERSEY.

IMPORTANT PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER OF JERSEY CITY.—At the meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City, on Tuesday night, the Special Committee on Charter Amendments offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Special Committee on Charter Amendments are hereby authorized to have prepared and submitted as early as possible to this Common Council for final action, drafts of legislative enactments, for presentation to the Legislature, for passage, providing for the carrying into effect the following propositions, viz.:

First—To repeal the act—approved Feb. 13, 1867—empowering the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company to lay rails in certain streets of Jersey City, without the consent of the Common Council of said city.

Second—To repeal the act—approved March 27, 1866—providing for the appointment of Water Commissioners by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, so as to make the Water Commissioners elective by the people.

Third—To amend the Hudson River Police bill, by making the Commissioners of Police to consist of the Mayor, Chairman of Finance Committee of the Common Council, and three other citizens, to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Common Council.

Fourth—To amend the Registry law so as to provide that no legal voter shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his name not appearing on register; to provide that a ward shall constitute a polling district, and repeal the section providing for districting of the several wards; to increase the compensation of inspectors for services at the November elections.

Fifth—To repeal the Sunset law.

Sixth—To empower committees of the Common Council, in investigations, to compel the attendance of witnesses and to send for persons and papers.

Seventh—To authorize the Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City to issue bonds, not to exceed in amount the sum of $300,000, for the purchase of land in the County of Hudson for the purpose of a public park.

Eighth—To provide that in the contemplated act providing for a County Boulevard, or pleasure-ground, or avenue, no portion of the expense for creating the same shall be chargeable to the Corporation of Jersey City.

Ninth—To fix the term of office of Mayor and Aldermen to two years.

Tenth—To repeal supplement to City Charter, approved Jan. 29, 1867, relative to redemption of property from sales for taxes, &c.

FIRE—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE ERIE DEPOT.—Shortly after 10 o'clock on Tuesday night a fire broke out in a couple of old cars used for doing carpenter work, which were situated in close proximity to the upper end of the Erie Railroad Passenger Depot in Jersey City. For a short time the fire blazed up and threatened to communicate with the depot, but the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames with but slight loss. The origin of the fire is unknown.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Will meet on Feb. 4.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
178—Bull's Head Bank vs. Dubois.
986—Kidd vs. Park et al.
546—Winans vs. Walker et al.
240—Lynch vs. Hiller.
780—Makewin vs. Finnigan.
824—Genet vs. Coursen.
1034—Gager vs. Annan.
1036—Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.
982—Laing vs. Challis.
516—Brooks et al. vs. O'Brien.

Nos.
588—Reynolds vs. Hall.
626—Mills vs. Smith.
632—Cornell et al. vs. House.
674—Luff vs. Goodwin.
692—Latta vs. Bearns et al.
716—Delsaerdt vs. Gritton.
786—Schmidt vs. Weldon.
804—Rogers, Jr., vs. Wood et al.
822—Miller et al. vs. Reis.
828—Bradley vs. Lewis.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
276—Harrington vs. Taylor.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Gross, and Curtis, J.J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1—Tucker vs. Foster.
2—Fanning vs. Folk.
3—White vs. Hogan.
4—Varian vs. Colwell.
5—Stoney vs. Farmers' Tr. Co.
6—Pona vs. Clark.
7—Nolen vs. Burke.
8—Daily vs. Melville.

Nos.
9—Campbell vs. Rathbun.
10—Klein vs. Babcock.
11—Steiber vs. Daly.
12—Greene vs. Whittimore.
13—Joseph vs. Lowenstein.
14—Reed vs. Sheridan.
15—Schilling vs. Elston.
16—Mooney vs. Hudson R. Railroad Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday next, the 3d proximo.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE GAINES' WILL CASE FURTHER LITIGATED—MRS. GAINES, HER STATUS AND TITLE—"CITIZENSHIP" OF FREE NEGROES—WILL IT NOW BE RECOGNIZED—AN EFFORT TO COLLECT FOR THE PAST SERVICE OF SLAVES—WILL THE COURT SUSTAIN THE CLAIM.

Maria Clark Gaines, Appellant, vs. F. De La Croix et al., and Same vs. Lizardi et al., and Same vs. City of New-Orleans.—These cases constitute the seventh, eighth and ninth appeals in the celebrated controversy known as the "Gaines Case." For more than one-third of a century, in one form or another, this case has been the subject of judicial decision in this Court, until the present complicated and voluminous record reaches nearly 8,000 printed pages. It was before the Court on *mandamus* in 1839, and again in 1841 upon a certificate of division of opinion. It was here upon demurrer in 1844 and again in 1848, upon its merits, when the decision was in favor of the complainant, as "forced heir" of Daniel Clark. This decision was partially modified in 1851, and in 1855 the will of Clark having been probated by the Supreme Court of Louisiana, the case was here again in 1860, when the complainant's rights as universal legatee, under the will of Clark of 1813, and her *status* as his only legitimate child, were fully established. The Court, in giving its opinion in that particular issue in the case, said: "Thus, after a litigation of thirty years, has the Court adjudicated the principles applicable to her (Mrs. Gaines') rights in her father's estate. They are now settled."

The claimant now says that the defendants in these three cases seek a reversal of the principles that "finally settled her rights" in that decision, and that they come, too, upon the very same issues raised by the very same pleadings, and supported by the identical evidence upon which that case was decided. There are more than one thousand defendants, it is said, in the Circuit Court of Louisiana ready to come here for the same purpose, unless this Court shall reverse or affirm that decision in such terms as shall conclude the controversy forever.

One brief is presented for all three of the cases, as they present substantially the same issue and pleadings, and depend upon the same evidence. They come here upon appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana, in which judgment was rendered against the complainant in 1858 and 1860.

They are bills in equity, filed against the defendants, seeking to recover certain real estate and slaves, and the rents and revenues and civil fruits thereof, which belonged to Daniel Clark, the father of the complainant, who died in New-Orleans in 1813, the complainant claiming title thereto under his last will and testament. The material allegations are that the complainant is the only legitimate child of Clark; that all the property sought to be recovered therein belonged to Clark at his decease; that at his death he left a valid last will and testament, in which the complainant was declared his "only legitimate child," and made his universal legatee, subject to certain payments, &c., in which Pitot, Dr. La Croix and Bellechasse were appointed executors; that the will having been lost, it was duly recognized and admitted to probate, as above stated, in 1856, and ordered executed; that Clark made a provisional will in 1811, in which he made his mother, Mary Clark, his universal legatee and sole heir, and appointed Richard Relf and Beverly Chew the testamentary executors thereof; which will was revoked by the will of 1813, but that Relf and Chew fraudulently obtained the probate of the will (of 1811) and illegally administered the estate under it; that all the defendants are in possession of some portion of Clark's property, claiming title thereto through sales made by Relf and Chew, executors of the will of 1811, and as agents of Mary Clark, claiming under that will, all of which sales are illegal and made fraudulently, and with notice of complainants' equities, &c.; that complainant was a minor child until 1827, and ignorant of her parentage and rights in her father's estate until 1834, and from that time to the present she persistently claimed this estate and diligently sought its recovery by all legal means in her power.

To maintain her bill she seeks a recovery from defendants, and prays for a delivery of the property to her, and for an account of the rents and profits, and for general relief.

The answer of the defendants admits the possession of the property by them, and that the legal title thereof was in Clark at his death; but the defendants claim that Clark's title passed to them or their grantors by virtue of sales made by Relf and Chew, as testamentary executors, as above stated, they also set up certain outstanding titles in Mary Clark and Caroline Barnes as forced heirs of Clark, and an equitable title to two-thirds of the property in Relf and Chew, and creditors of Clark, by virtue of certain partnership articles of June 19, 1813. They also rely upon the nullity of the probate of the will of 1813, and set up the decision of this Court in Gaines *vs.* Relf *et al.*, (12 How., 472) as *res judicata*, both as complainant's *status* and to her title. They also plead the prescription of five, ten, twenty and thirty years; and that they are purchasers in good faith, without notice, for a valuable consideration; and that they are purchasers from purchasers in good faith, without notice, for a valuable consideration. They also set off several formal objections to the bill, such as that there is no equity set forth in it, and that complainant has an adequate remedy at law, and the want of proper parties.

The pleas present a great many interesting points, but those most important are, first, that certain of the defendants are *free people of color*, and, as such, not citizens of the State of Louisiana, nor of the United States. Their mother was at the time they were respectively begotten and born, a free woman of color, "regularly descended from the ancient people called Africans;" and that they do not therefore possess the *status* of citizens in the sense used by the Constitution in defining and limiting the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States. It is averred that the State of Louisiana has regulated by law the *status* of free people of color within her limits, and adopted and promulgated a special system of jurisprudence for their government and the protection of their rights, by which they are positively excluded from all rights of citizenship. When the Circuit Court maintained these pleas in 1860, there was certainly no law under which they could claim such citizenship. At no time in the history of the Government have free people of color enjoyed the *status* of citizens. The defendants say they do not propose to discuss the question of citizenship here presented, because the legislation of Congress, under which the right of citizenship has been created, if it exists at all, is familiar, and has been called to the attention of the Court recently in various forms.

The right cannot be claimed under the third article of the Treaty of Cession by which the Territory of Louisiana was acquired, because the inhabitants thereof were to be admitted to those rights "according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, and because it does not appear that the defendants or their ancestors were inhabitants of the Territory at the period of cession." It is submitted that those alleging the citizenship of such persons must show whence it emanates; and that if it has been created by legislation, then it rests upon them to show that such legislation is not repugnant to the fundamental law of the land. Another plea shows that the property claimed from one of the defendants consists of two gangs of slaves, and their increase and hire. On this it is said the question will be whether this Court will now recognize or enforce a claim for slaves, or their hire. It is not perceived that there is any legal ground of distinction between the claim for a slave and the claim for the hire of a slave; and it is submitted that if one cannot now be recovered the other cannot. The discussion of this question is also left to the Court. The most unpleasant issue made is by the declaration that at the time of the conception of the complainant's mother, and at the time of complainant's birth, her mother was the wife of Jerome Des Grange, and, if she be the child of Clark, she must therefore be his adulterous, bastard child; that she is the offspring of an illicit connection between Clark and Mrs. Des Grange there being no marriage whatever between them, and for that reason she is a bastard; that, in either case, Clark was prohibited by law from making a last will in her favor, and any such disposition was simply null. The old evidence in the case, in its past stages, is gone into to show the truth of the above declarations, and the laws of Louisiana are quoted at length to show that, being adjudged a bastard, Mrs. Gaines is entitled to nothing under the will of Clark, the instrument being made contrary to law.

Caleb Cushing for Mrs. Gaines; J. McConnell and Miles Taylor for the defendants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PLEADING—PARTIES—JOINDER OF ACTIONS.

Lewis N. Woolman vs. The Propeller Richard Doane and John H. Willis, her Owner.—This was a libel for collision, the libelant being master and part owner of a canal-boat which was injured in a collision with the propeller. The claimant and respondent excepted to the libel—1, because it improperly joined a suit *in rem* against a vessel with a suit *in personam* against her owner; 2, because the proper parties were not made libelants.

Held by the Court—That under the 15th Admiralty rule of the Supreme Court, the first exception is a good one. The remark of Judge Grier in Newell *vs.* Norton (3 Wallace, 266,) was inadvertently made, inasmuch as the objection overruled in that case was to joining a suit against a vessel with a suit against her master. (*Ibid.*, p. 257.)

That all the owners of the canal-boat should have been joined as libelants; (Benedict's Adm., §380; Ketz *vs.* Ball, 12 How., 466, 468; Standard *vs.* The *John Hart*, Judge Betts, March, 1861;) and the second exception is therefore allowed.

That the libel may be amended in these particulars on payment of costs.

For libelant, Mr. Goepp; for respondent, Mr. Haskett.

IN BANKRUPTCY—EXAMINATION OF BANKRUPT.

In the matter of Siegfried Isidor and Jules Blumenthal.—This was an application for an order that the bankrupts attend and submit to an examination. The application was made in behalf of creditors who had opposed the discharge of the bankrupts. Their debts were proved at various dates from July 22, 1867, to Nov. 22, 1867. The day for showing cause against the discharge of the bankrupts was Dec. 28, 1867, and from Dec. 16 to Dec. 27 the bankrupts were examined by one of the assignees under an order for that purpose.

Held by the Court.—That under these circumstances it would not be reasonable to require the bankrupt to submit to a new examination, especially as no reason for doing so is shown by affidavits.

DISCHARGE—PROCEEDING BEFORE REGISTER.

In the Matter of George S. Mawson.—In this case on the examination of the bankrupt he testified that he had waited on one of the creditors who was opposing his discharge to explain to the circumstances, and that the creditor said he had been to some expense in the matter, which he supposed the bankrupt would pay, and the latter said he would, and did pay it, amounting to $20, and that the creditor had withdrawn his opposition before the money was paid.

On this testimony another creditor wished the question certified to the Court whether these facts would not prevent the bankrupt's discharge, by reason of his having violated the 29th section of the act.

By the Court—I do not think that the question certified, as to whether the bankrupt is or is not, on the facts set forth, entitled to his discharge, is one on which the opposing creditor is at liberty, at this stage of the case, to take the opinion of the District Judge, under section 6 of the act. The question is not one which has arisen or can arise in the course of the proceedings before the Register, for the reason that by section 4 of the act the Register is forbidden to hear any question as to the allowance of an order of discharge. Nor is it a question which has arisen upon the result of any proceedings before the Register, because no such question can arise upon the result of any such proceedings until the opposing creditor has filed, under General Order No. 24, a specification of the grounds of his opposition to a discharge, and when that is done the case is then *ipso facto* removed from before the Register, and taken into Court under section 31 of the Act and General Order No. 24 and Rule 16 of this Court.

For the creditor, Mr. Ritterband.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

SALVAGE IN THE HARBOR—ICE—COMMON CARRIER—LIABILITY OF OWNERS FOR SALVAGE OF CARGO.

Lawrence Seaman vs. The Erie Railway Company.—This is an action *in personam* to recover salvage compensation for services performed by the steamtug *J. S. Underhill*, in this port, in rescuing the barge *H. Suydam* and her cargo from the ice.

The evidence discloses the following state of facts: On the 23d of January, 1867, the steamtug *Van Houghten*, while engaged in towing two barges in the East River, parted her hawser, and was compelled to leave one of them, the *H. Suydam*, adrift, while she towed the other into a pier.

While the *Suydam* was so adrift, and while the *Van Houghten* was engaged in landing the other barge at the Pier, a large field of ice came into the East River upon the flood tide, which caught the *Suydam* and carried her along with it up the river, the barge lying at right angles to the shore with her stern to the New-York side and her bow imbedded in ice. The river narrows above the South Ferry, and the flood tide sets over to the New-York shore so that the floe as it moved up was constantly approaching the New-York piers, and when off Pier 9 was from one hundred to three hundred feet from the piers. It was, moreover, large enough to fill the river in the narrow part above, and so firm that later in the day numbers of persons crossed the river upon it after it had jammed in at the Fulton Ferry.

The *Underhill* was lying at Pier 9, and as the barge was carried by her the master of the *Underhill* hailed those on board of the barge and called attention to their danger. No answer was immediately returned, but shortly those on the barge hailed the *Underhill* to come to their aid. The *Underhill* at once pushed out, backed down to the barge, threw her a line, pulled her out of the ice, and started with her for the slips. By this time the vessels had been carried up as far as Pier 16, the upper pier of the Wall-street Ferry slip. On reaching the piers the tug swung the barge into the slip above the ferry, and herself into the ferry slip, the ice being then close upon the vessels, and, in fact, pushing against the tug as she moved into the slip. So placed, with her hawser still fast to the barge but around the end of Pier 16, the tug held the barge until the ice moved off, when she took her to her destination at Jersey City, no injury having been sustained by either vessel except the chafing of the hawser by the strain around the pier.

These facts present all the elements of a salvage service. That there was imminent danger of great damage, if not of the total loss of the barge and her cargo, can hardly be doubted. Upon the whole evidence no other means of rescue was at hand but the *Underhill*, although there is some testimony going to show that the *Van Houghten* could have reached the barge, and would have rescued her, had not the *Underhill* gave out. The *Van Houghten*, it is true, was coming up the river in hopes to get hold of the barge, but the evidence shows that the ice was closing on the piers so fast that she herself was compelled to take refuge in the ferry slip, and was already there when the *Underhill* got in, and if the *Van Houghten* could have reached the barge under the circumstances, all she could have done was to have passed up the river, and by casting a line to the barge endeavored to tow her up the river ahead of the ice before it should shut in. But a large part of the floe was already above the barge, and upon the evidence, I consider the success of such an attempt, had it been made, as extremely doubtful. So it must have appeared to the men upon the barge, for they saw the *Van Houghten* coming up, and heard the hail of the *Underhill* as they passed her, but called only when it was apparent that the *Van Houghten* could not reach them in time. The service rendered was not without risk to the *Underhill*, for the floe was heavy ice, extending to the Brooklyn shore, and had it caught the tug against a pier, she could not have escaped without serious damage—she had barely time to save herself without any allowance for accident or misjudgment.

The aid thus furnished was voluntary—it was rendered promptly and resulted in success. Such a service the maritime law, out of consideration of public policy, is careful to reward with liberality.

As bearing upon the question of the amount proper to be awarded in this case, it is worthy of remark, and under the circumstances, of commendation, that the master of the tug, while he watched the barge, and in time called her attention to her danger, did not obtrude his services, but allowed the persons on the barge to decide as to the possibility of being rescued by their own tug; and when called, although no other aid was present, he made no attempt to make a hard bargain, but, relying upon the maritime law to give him due compensation in case of success, at once assumed the risk.

The value of the tug was about $10,000. The value of the barge and cargo from $30,000 to $45,000. The time occupied, however, did not exceed 30 minutes, not including the time used in taking the barge to the railway dock in Jersey City. No loss of business or injury to property was sustained beyond the chafing of the hawser. The ordinary price charged by tugs about the harbor on this day was $15 per hour. In view of all these circumstances, I deem $500 a proper reward, to which I add $50 for the damage to the hawser.

A remaining question in the case is, whether the defendants, the Erie Railway Company, can be held personally liable for this amount in an action *in personam*. The facts material to the disposal of this question are not in dispute. It appears that the barge belonged to the Erie Railway Company, and she was laden with merchandise, which had been delivered to that Company in New-York City, to be transported by them West.

Being common carriers by land, the exception of perils of the seas formed no part of the contract between the Railway Company and the shippers of the goods. The trains of this railway start from the railway dock at Jersey City, but the Company have a station for the receipt of freights at the East River in New-York City, and by a general contract made between them and one Archer, for a consideration paid him by the Railway Company, had agreed to provide suitable conveniences for and receive all freight offered at the East River station for the West, via the railway, and to deliver such freight at the railway dock in Jersey City, Archer also agreeing to assume all the risk of the transportation across the river. This barge, when she was caught in the ice, was transporting her cargo to Jersey City, under the direction of Archer or his employes, in pursuance of this contract. I see nothing in these facts to relieve the Railway Company from liability for this salvage. The nineteenth rule of the Supreme Court gives the right to proceed *in personam* for salvage against the party at whose request and for whose benefit the service is performed. That party in this case was the Erie railway company, for they were the owners of the barge and held the relation of carriers to the merchandise on board. In case loss or damage had occurred to the merchandise by the ice, the railway company would have been personally liable to the owners of the merchandise, and that liability they escaped through the services of this salvor. Moreover, the libelants had a lien upon the barge and her cargo for this salvage, which they could have enforced, and which, had it been enforced, the defendants would have been compelled to discharge. Having received this property from the hand of the salvor, they thereby became liable to pay the amount of the lien. (The Emblem, Davies' R.) The maritime law while it is careful to secure to salvors their compensation by giving them a lien upon the property saved, does not compel them in all cases to proceed against the property to secure the benefits of the lien. Such a rule would cause unnecessary expense, and in many cases serious embarrassment to commerce, to avoid which the salvor is permitted to surrender the property to its owner, and to the extent of its value hold him personally liable for a proper salvage compensation for the benefit received.

A decree must accordingly be entered in favor of the libelant for the sum of $550, with costs.

John F. Baker for libelant; Eaton, Tailer & Newell for respondents.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.—JAN. 29.

Before Judge Benedict.

TRIAL OF JOHN DEVLIN FOR FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT—CONTINUED.

The United States vs. John Devlin.—This case was resumed yesterday, *Frederick Cocheu* deposed to having made the seizure; when he visited the plumber's shop in Hudson-av., Nov. 17, he found some Inspector's returns there, and could find no wholesale dealer's book, or any papers pertaining to the business, except a few brought away; on the morning of the 17th he found sixteen more barrels of spirits in a stable at Green-lane, near Prospect-street; they had the same chalk mark as those found in the plumbers-shop; on the 3d of October, saw Mr. Devlin at the rear of Kearney House, corner of Sands and Hudson-avenue; searched the yard of that house subsequently and found eight barrels of spirits unbranded and still warm; found six more in the yard adjoining; there was a distillery there; Mr. Philips and Mr. Devlin came into the yard to put a brand on the barrels, ordered him not to do so, when he said he would do it in spite of witness; Philips then commenced to make the brands, and Devlin said "I'll be —— if it shan't be branded, for it belongs to me;" Mr. McLaughlin, Deputy Collector of the Second District, having come into the yard, they stopped attempting to brand.

In his cross-examination the witness said that in the plumber's shop there was a sign over the door, "Francis Devlin, Plumber;" there were pigeonholes, stool, safe, desk, &c., there; had not been in the house when Devlin offered him a sum of $5,000 if he would induce the distillers to sell to him (prisoner); the chalk marks on the barrel were "D. K.;" the 41 barrels were not marked; those at the Kearney house had some mark on; those in Greene Lane were marked by Greene, Freely, Burns and Dooley; had no personal feeling against Mr. Devlin; never said anything to Devlin about wanting $1,500; met him at the plumbing establishment at the time of the offer of $5,000; Devlin gave him some information in reference to distilleries; seized two distilleries in Sept., '66; on the morning of the 2d of October Mr. Devlin offered him $5,000 a month if he joined with him. Mr. Brady then read the stenographic report of an examination of witness in reference to former proceedings in the case. Witness denied the accuracy of several of the statements made therein, and said that many portions of the report were incorrect.

In answer to the District-Attorney, witness said he had no conversation at the Kearney House about the $5,000.

Jacob C. Horton, revenue officer, swore that in November, 1866, in consequence of having heard whisky was purchased by Mr. Devlin and was taken to the plumber's-shop, he went to that place, in Hudson-avenue, and found about fifty barrels of spirits in the yard; met John Devlin in the shop, who, after some parley, admitted him and another officer; Mr. Philips was in the yard at the time; Philips had with him some implements used in branding barrels; the barrels contained whisky and rum.

John A. Farrel, rectifier, South Seventh-street, deposed that in 1866 he purchased spirits from John Devlin; some of the purchases were made in the plumber's-shop and in the street; purchased in all about 40,000 gallons; the purchases ranged from June to November; paid $1 90 to $2 25 a gallon; it was molasses rum; it was raw liquor.

On cross-examination by Mr. Brady, witness said his business was to refine liquor; agreed to "run up" for him at so much per gallon; delivered part of it to Mr. Puffe and part to Mr. Ely.

John W. Hopkin, of No. 135 Sand-street, deposed that he was a distiller in 1866; got a cheque from Devlin for whisky which he (witness) distilled; followed the whisky to the plumbing shop; left about twelve barrels there that morning.

Mr. Egan, Clerk in the Revenue Assessor's Office, deposed that the name of Mr. Devlin did appear once in the books from April, 1866, to May, 1867; it was in January; he did not appear to have paid tax during August, September, October and November.

The District-Attorney then read the act bearing on the case, from which it appeared a wholesale dealer who had not paid the tax was liable to an imprisonment of two years or a fine of $500, or both. There were several offences committed which were misdemeanors, and the jury might try each one, or all of them.

Mr. Brady argued that the District-Attorney should elect for which single offence the prisoner should be tried, but it was against the law to try him on all the counts together. True, it was stated in the text-book an indictment may embrace several misdemeanors; but it was never true in law; and he contended that as there were two distinct felonies raised in the indictment, the prosecutor should elect which felony he should ask should be the basis of the conviction.

The Judge ruled that two of the charges of misdemeanour could be tried in one indictment, and as to the remaining counts he would consider that matter.

Mr. DeWitt then opened the case for the prisoner. He said that the law compelling dealers to pay a licence and tax fell suddenly on the American people, and 99 out of 100 did not comply with it for the time being. When Mr. Northrup was connected with the Revenue Department that gentleman got notice of application from Devlin, but Mr. Northrup's sudden resignation, and the mislaying of the application paper left Mr. Devlin open to the attacks of the successor in the Revenue Office, and hehad been immediately prosecuted for having sold spirits without paying the license and requisite tax. Subsequently, a Mr. McCormack discovered the original application, the tax was immediately paid and the license taken out, so that the whole was an oversight of the officers of the Government, and not any fault of the prisoner.

At the conclusion of Mr. DeWitt's remarks there was applause in court, which was checked immediately, and Judge BENEDICT remarked if such demonstrations were repeated the court should be cleared.

The Court then adjourned until to-day at 12 M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 29.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE WOOD LEASES AGAIN BEFORE THE COURT.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. Fernando Wood and Comptroller Connolly.—This case, which, within the last two years has been several times before the Courts, came up again to-day in a new phase. There were two motions, one on the part of the plaintiffs for an order that the Court direct issues to be framed, and the case sent to a jury to try the questions of fraud which the plaintiffs allege, in the procuring of the passage of a certain resolution by the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, authorizing the leasing by the City, from Fernando Wood, of the premises Nos. 117 and 119 Nassau-street, for the term of ten years from May 1, 1866. The following is the resolution as it passed in the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 12, 1865, and in the Board of Councilmen two days thereafter:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to renew the leases now about expiring of premises for the use of the Law Department, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, for the period of ten years, at the following rates, viz.: For the offices of the Corporation Counsel, $8,000 per annum; for the offices of Corporation Attorney, $5,000 per annum, and for the offices of Public Administrator, $5,000 per annum.

This resolution passed in the Board of Councilmen by twenty-one votes in the affirmative and one (Councilman Lent) in the negative. The following are the names of those who voted for the resolution: Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Haggerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenny, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald and Cook. It was passed in the Board of Aldermen by the following vote: Affirmative—Moore, Flynn, Gedney, Ryers, Masterson, O'Brien, Van Voorhis, Norton, Shannon, McKnight, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell and Farley—14. Against the passage of the resolution, Alderman Jeremiah. On the same day that it passed the Board of Councilmen, it was approved by Mayor Gunther.

In the amended complaint it is charged that Mr. Wood entered into a corrupt agreement with certain persons representing the City Government, whereby he, Wood, agreed to pay the sum of $21,000 to have this resolution passed through both Boards, and approved by the Mayor. That the sum of $10,000 was paid on such corrupt agreement, by Wood; but whether the remaining $11,000 was paid as agreed, the plaintiffs do not know. The answer of the defendant Wood, denies all the allegations of fraud or corruption, and sets up that the City is indebted to him in the sum of $27,000 for rent of the Nassau premises on the ten years' contract commencing May 1st, 1866. The City leased the same premises for the use of the Law Department for three years prior to the date last mentioned, and duly paid the rent thereof; but there is no pretence that any portion of the rent since May, 1866, has been paid. A reply was put in to the defendant's answer but a few days since. Comptroller Connolly was made a party defendant, because it became necessary for plaintiffs to obtained an injunction restraining that official from going on and executing the leases in accordance with the terms of the resolution passed as above stated. On this state of facts the defendant Wood moved for judgment for the $27,000 rent, alleged to be due. The motion was made under the 247th section of the Code. They were argued together as one motion.

Mr. Williams, in behalf of the City, read the papers in the case, including the resolution of the Common Council, the amended complaint and reply, also the correspondence which took place between Mayor Gunther, Mr. Wood and the Comptroller, all of which have been already published in the TIMES. He claimed that as a matter of right, where the question of fraud is involved as plainly as it is here, they were entitled to have a jury trial, and at all events they should have an order of reference to investigate the facts charged.

Mr. A. O. Hall said that he appeared in the case in behalf of the defendant Comptroller Connolly. His client had requested him to state at any and all stages of these proceedings the precise relation in which he stood. It might be necessary for him to say something to His Honor, inasmuch as he had recently come upon the Bench, and was not supposed to know anything about it. But the whole matter had been ventilated before his predecessor. The Comptroller was simply in the position of a stakeholder. He stood between two fires. The resolution passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, directed him to execute the leases, and then the Mayor and Commonalty commence a suit restraining him from doing it. His position was peculiar. Counsel would also take the point that the Corporation Counsel cannot commence a suit for the City without a resolution of the Common Council authorizing it.

Judge Cardozo—Why should he have such an authorization from his client, the City, any more than from any other client?

Mr. Hall—Because of the peculiar nature of the charter and the laws relating to it. Another question he would suggest is, can the Court submit to a jury an allegation of fraud where they must go behind an ordinance? Can a court of equity even do it where corruption is charged under such circumstances?

Mr. Shea, on behalf of Mr. Wood, said the whole question was one of law; there was nothing for a jury. He would contend with Mr. Hall that there must be some evidence that the suit was authorized in the name of the City. Counsel then proceeded to argue that the complaint was not sworn to, and that all the allegations about the fraud and corruption, in connection with the passage of the resolution, were mere assertions.

Judge Cardozo—Was an injunction granted without affidavits or a sworn complaint?

Mr. Shea—The affidavits were of the most general nature. If he were to stigmatize these proceedings as they deserved, he would call the whole thing a "humbug." There was no fraud in the case except the fraud of keeping Mr. Wood out of his money. But even if there had been corruption in the passage of the resolution, the city had waived it by the course that had been pursued. The letter of Mr. Wood, written April 10, 1866, to the Comptroller, notifying him that if they continued to occupy the premises after May 1st ensuing, he should consider that an acceptance, of the terms stated in the resolution, was read and commented on.

Mr. Williams replied briefly, asking the Court to grant the motion made to have issues framed and the question of corruption submitted to a jury. The motion of the defendant for judgment for $27,000 and interest, he said, was an insult to this Court and also to the General Term.

The Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY—MOTION TO TRANSFER TO A FEDERAL COURT.

Fisk, Belden et al. vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.—This cause came up again to-day before Judge CARDOZO—this time on a motion made by the defendants to have the action transferred from the Supreme Court to the United States Circuit. The motion was based on the affidavit of Mr. Tracey, President of the Company, to the effect that he is a resident of the State of Illinois, and that owing to the state of feeling existing in this vicinity, it will be impossible for him to have a fair and impartial trial in the State Court. The affidavit is drawn in pursuance of the Judiciary Act of 1789, and the recent acts of 1866 and 1867 on the same subject.

On the part of the plaintiffs, it was urged that the order asked cannot be made unless all the plaintiffs are residents or citizens of this State and all the defendants non-residents. That this is the spirit of the law, and if the acts in question go further, they are unconstitutional. It is claimed that some of the defendants are residents and citizens of the State, and among them the President himself. The New-York directory gives his residence as Illinois. It was said that the Corporation, although authorized by the laws of Illinois and Iowa, was nevertheless formed in this State, all the transactions out of which this litigation has sprung, were here, and that justice to all required the case to be tried in the Court where it now is. The decision of the Court was reserved.

For the plaintiffs, Mr. D. & D. D. Field and Mr. Burrill; for the defendants, Mr. Evarts, Mr. Tracy and Judge Fullerton.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART II.—JAN. 29.

Before Judge Mullin and a Jury.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY AMONG FARMERS—HEAVY VERDICT.

Charles Cudlip vs. Wm. L. Traver.—The parties to this suit had a difficulty with regard to the possession of a horse. The defendant, who is an aged and respectable farmer in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, this State, claimed to be the owner of a young horse, bought by him of the daughter of a Mr. Coons, for $80. One night in the latter part of August 1864, the horse left defendant's inclosure by some means, and was soon after found in Coon's stable, five miles away. Defendant and his sons went to take the horse, and did take it by force after much resistance on the part of Cudlip and Coon. The suit was brought for the alleged wrongful taking of the horse, and also for damages for the assault and battery. On the trial the plaintiff produced several witnesses who swore that the horse was bought by plaintiff of Mr. Coons, and that it was his at the time it was forcibly taken away.

The jury, after a long deliberation, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the value of the horse and interest since August, 1864, and $1,000 for the assault and battery. The plaintiff, it seems, is a resident of this City, and at the time of the occurrence was on a visit at Mr. Coon's house.

For the plaintiff, Mr. C. Shaffer; for defendant, Mr. G. Dean.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 29.

By Judge Cardozo.

Slosson et al. *vs.* Slosson et al.; order granted.

Mariner C. McGlennan *vs.* Albert Schick and Gilbert T. Raisbeck; motion to discharge from arrest denied, with $5 costs to abide the event.

The Same *vs.* The Same; injunction denied, with $10 costs.

Wm. P. Van Rensalaer, &c., *vs.* Thomas Mayo et al.; injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

Livingston *vs.* Robinson; the injunction must be dissolved, with $10 costs.

Wanamaker *vs.* Goetchins; judgment granted.

Tyte *vs.* Tyte; memorandum for counsel.

Snowder et al. *vs.* Gallotti; motion denied, with $7 costs.

In the matter of the application of George Fleming, &c., for a mandamus *vs.* The Father Matthew T. A. B. Society, No. 4; motion for mandamus denied.

Doherty *vs.* Carson, &c.; order granted.

Arthur *vs.* Bloncan et al.; memorandum for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 29.

By Judge Jones.

Austin *vs.* Morgan et al.; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

Janeway *vs.* Gannis; see memorandum with clerk.

Fiske *vs.* Story and McClintoch Petroleum Company; (two causes;) motion granted.

Curran *vs.* Melville; motion granted.

Board of Commissioners of Pilots *vs* Erie Railroad; extra allowance of $75 granted.

Taylor *vs.* Jennings; motion granted.

Collins *vs.* Swan; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 29.

By Judge Barrett.

Strokel *vs.* Schirmer; the original order was made upon the assumption that the two proceedings were in the same action. The motion should be denied, with costs, to be deducted from the judgment, and the party required to appear and submit to an examination.

The People *vs.* Schiessinger; application granted.

Monks *vs.* Simonson; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Preno *vs.* Smith et al.; the defendant, Harper, can obtain relief in the present proceeding; he is not affected by the stay; the application must be denied.

Sippile *vs.* Abites; order settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 29, 1868.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111⅝	100	Quicksilver	26
1,500	do	111⅝	200	Boston W. P.	21¾
500	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111⅝	25	Adams Ex. Co.	76⅝
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, R. '62	108¾	50	Wells Fargo Ex.	46
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Issue	107⅝	5	Amer. Ex.	74
			120	Mer. U. Ex.	37
1,000	do	107⅝	200	do	37⅛
10,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40, C.	104¾	100	do 2d call	37¼
56,000	do	104½	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	131
1,000	do	104	10	do	130⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '64	107¼	400	do	131⅝
			100	do s60	131
5,000	Tr. Not. 7 3-10s, 2d series	107⅝	100	do s60	131⅜
			1200	Erie R.	75⅜
1,000	do	107⅝	1000	do s60	75¾
55,000	3d series	107⅝	100	do	75⅝
3,000	Brook. 6s Park L.	93	50	do	75⅝
1,000	Tenn. 6s x-c	63⅝	200	do 2d call	75⅝
14,000	do	63⅞	400	do	75½
2,000	do 2d call	63	200	Reading R.	96½
17,000	Tenn. 6s, new	60⅞	100	do	96⅝
4,000	do 2d call	60¾	100	do	96¾
10,000	Missouri 6s	101⅝	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	88⅝
5,000	do	101½	200	Chic. & N. W.	60⅝
2,000	do	102	200	Mich. Cen.	112
1,000	M. C. 8s, N. Es.	110¾	400	Clev. & Pitts.	97⅝
10,000	Gr. West. 2d	72	200	Bos. Hart. & Erie	17⅛
10,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	92¾	300	do	17
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	102	200	do	16¾
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	87½	200	do	17⅛
7,000	C. & G. E. 1st	75	100	do	17
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	90	600	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	74⅝
3,000	Mar. 1st, new	28	1300	do	74½
20	Nassau Bank	106½	100	do s10	74¼
5	Continental Bank	102½	400	Clev. & Tol.	112¼
20	Ninth Nat. Bk	100	600	do	112
7	Cent. National	103½	500	do	112⅛
110	Bk. of Com'ce	115½	100	Chic. & R. I.	98⅜
100	Canton Co. b10	59½	200	do	99⅛
100	do	59	100	do	98⅞
200	do 2d call	59	200	M. & St. P. R.	50
300	do b30	59¾	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65
200	West. Union T.	37⅝	400	P., F. W. & C.	103⅜
800	Atlantic Mail	97	100	Alt. & T. H.	53
100	do	97¼	900	O. & Miss. R.	32⅞
150	Cum. Coal Pr	38⅛	800	do	32⅞
200	do	38¼	200	do	33
100	do	38⅜	100	Ohio & Miss. R. Pf.	74⅜
300	N. Y. Guano	8	120	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	25¼
100	Pac. Mail	112¾	400	do	25½
300	do	112⅞	7	Chic. B. & Q. R.	143½
500	do	113	200	H. & St. J. R.	61
200	do 2d call	113⅛	149	H. & St. J. Pf.	72¼
200	do	112⅞	50	N. Y. & N. H. R.	138

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111⅝	200	Hud. R. R.	146⅛
1,000	do	111⅝	100	do s30	146⅜
13,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C '62	111⅝	300	Reading R.	96⅜
			400	do	96⅝
10,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40s, R.	104	1000	do	96⅝
76,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s C.	104⅝	200	M. S. & N. I.	88⅜
50,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d Ser	107⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.	134⅜
			300	Clev. & Pitts. s30	97⅜
10,000	Tenn. 6s, new	60⅞	40	do	97⅜
20,000	N. Car. 6s x-c	51⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74⅝
20,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	88⅛	700	do	74⅛
100	Canton Co.	59⅜	100	do s30	74⅜
100	do	59½	300	Chi. & R. I.	99⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	38⅛	100	do b30	99⅛
200	do	38¼	200	do	99⅜
46	Pacific M.	113⅜	100	do s60	99⅛
100	do	113⅞	1200	do	99⅛
500	do	113⅝	300	do	98⅞
200	Atlantic Mail	97	100	M. & St. P.	48⅝
100	Adams Ex. Co.	77	200	do	48
200	Wells, Fargo Ex.	46⅛	200	do	47⅞
250	do	45⅛	200	do	48
60	U. S. Ex.	76⅛	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65⅛
160	do	76¼	200	do	65
200	N. Y. Cen.	131⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.	46⅝
500	do	131⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	103⅝
26	do	130⅞	200	do	103⅞
15	Erie R.	75⅛	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	74⅛
1600	do	75⅜	2200	Ohio & M. R.	33
100	do b30	75⅝	50	N J. Cen. R.	116⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Adams Express. c	76	200	M. & St. P.	50⅛
15	Amer. Ex.	73	200	Mil. & St. Paul Pf	65⅛
200	Pacific Mail	112¾	200	do	65⅜
100	Atlantic Mail	97½	100	do	65⅛
300	do	97⅛	800	do	65⅛
100	do	97¼	300	Bost. H. & Erie	17
100	do	97⅛	200	do	16¾
300	W. U. Tel.	37⅝	200	P., F. W. & C.	104
800	N. Y. Cen. R.	130⅞	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	88⅞
100	do b30	131	800	Clev. & Pitts	98
500	do	130⅞	800	Cl. & Tol	112¼
2800	Erie R.	75⅛	100	Canton Co. b10	58¾
600	do c	75⅛	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	98⅜
200	do b10	75⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. R. b3	60⅝
800	do	75⅜	1200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	74¼
600	do	96¼	100	do	74
100	do c	96⅝	1100	do b3	74⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co. b10	59⅜	100	Alt. & T. H. b30	53½
300	Wells Fargo Ex.	46	100	do	53
600	Mer. U. Ex.	37	200	do	52⅜
20	do	37⅛	100	Mil. & St. P.	49⅛
200	Quick. Min.	25⅝	100	do	49⅛
300	Adams Ex.	77	800	do	49
600	Pacific Mail	113¼	300	do	48⅞
500	do s60	113	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65
300	do	113⅛	300	do	65⅛
800	Erie R.	75⅛	200	do	65⅜
200	do b10	75¼	800	P., F. W. & Ch.	103⅞
1800	do b3	75⅜	800	Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅞
800	do	75⅛	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	88⅜
200	Atlantic Mail	97⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts R.	97⅜
100	Mar. Pref	14¼	1200	do	97⅛
400	Reading R.	96⅜	600	Clev. & Tol.	112
400	do	96¾	200	do	112⅛
1200	do	96⅝	1000	do	112⅛
500	Chic. & N. W. Pf. b3	73⅞	100	Chic., R. I. & P.	98⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co. b30	59⅜	200	Mil. & St. Paul	48
500	do	59¼	500	do	47⅞
400	do	59⅛	200	do	47⅞
100	Cum. Coal	38⅛	100	do b10	47⅞
50	U. S. Ex. Co.	76⅛	100	do s10	47⅞
100	Mariposa Pr.	14⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65
100	do b30	14⅛	100	P. Ft. W. & C.	103⅞
400	Pacific Mail	113⅝	300	do	103⅞
100	do b15	114	300	Ohio & Miss. R.	33
200	West. U. Tel.	37⅝	200	M. So. & N. I. R.	88⅛
500	Erie R. b3	75⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	97⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.	146	600	Chi. R. I. & P. b3	99⅛
100	N. Y. Cent.	131	300	do b3	99⅛
100	At. Mail	97¼	400	Chic. & N. W. Pf	74⅛
300	do	97⅛	400	Reading R.	96⅜

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day exhibited less firmness in price and a somewhat diminished confidence among the speculators for a rise, than yesterday. The sales were at 141¼@140@140⅛@140⅞ ℘ cent. The business was comparatively light. The Foreign Exchanges have a firm look, and it is said that some of the Bankers, who have a fair supply of Gold on hand, which they are unable to lend to advantage for the use of the Gold Room, expect to resume shipments to Europe at an early day; though this must greatly depend on the improvement of the Spring trade in Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise and upon the supply of Cotton bills from the South. In the line of United States Bonds the immediate course of business is not important either way. The old Five-twenties, however, continue to go out in moderate sums, and the steady quotation from London and Frankfort against the business in Gold here, affords no margin for a renewal of the current. Standard Bills on London are 109⅝ for 60 days and 110⅛@110¼ for Short Sight. The Washington rumors to-day were not favorable to a rise in Gold. The action of the House yesterday in regard to the National Banks points to the amendment of the system, rather than to breaking it down by substituting Greenbacks for its Circulation. It is stated this afternoon that the President will Veto the Bill to stop the contraction of Greenbacks, but this will scarcely prevent its passage into a law by a two-thirds vote of both Houses. If the Secretary of the Treasury has solicited or advised the President to this course upon a measure that passed with so much unanimity, it will probably weaken his own influence in Congress.

The market for Money continues easy at cheap rates of interest to the Brokers, 5@6 ℘ cent. per annum, with exceptions on the Public Funds at 4 ℘ cent.

The Stock Exchange was weaker in nearly all departments this morning, but after 2 o'clock there was a firmer tone to the Public Funds, and rather higher bidding for Erie and other Railways. The rumor of last night that the Erie Company had or soon would issue new stocks to aid the Boston and Erie is exploded to-day on official authority: even the Treasurer of the Company, who is to talk freely, and is suspected of operating largely against his own stock, asserts that there is no foundation for this story. Early in the day the Stock sold in the Long Room a fraction below 75 ℘ cent., but the demand was good at all the Boards at from 75 to 75¼ ℘ cent.; and New-York Central and Rock Island improved on yesterday's sales, and Reading, Pittsburgh and Northwest Preferred were in good request at full rates; St. Paul Common fell to 47⅞@48 ℘ cent.; Boston and Erie fell below 17; Ohio and Mississippi steady. The Miscellaneous Stocks were higher by 1@1½ ℘ cent. on Pacific Mail and Canton, and 1 ℘ cent. on Cumberland Coal. The Express Companies about the same as on Tuesday. The Border State Bonds higher for Missouris; Tennessees and North Carolinas a small fraction lower.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	104⅛	104⅛	Missouri	101⅛	102
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅝	111⅝	Northwest	60⅛	60⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅝	107⅝	N. West Pref	74⅛	74⅛
N. Y. Central	131⅛	131	Rock Island	98⅞	99⅛
Erie	75⅛	75⅜	Fort Wayne	103⅝	103⅞
Hudson	145	146	W. U. Telegraph	37⅝	37⅝
Reading	96⅛	96⅜	St. Paul Pref	65⅛	65
Mich. Southern	88	88⅛	St. Paul Com	50	48
Ohio and Miss	32⅞	33	Pacific Mail	112⅞	113⅛
Pittsburgh	98	97⅜	American Gold	140⅜	140⅜
Tenn 6s, new	60⅛	60⅞	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1868	103	Oregon W. L. ½ y, '81	107
6 ℘ cent., coup., 1868	140	6 ℘ cent., reg., 1871	107
6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881	111⅝	6 ℘ cent. coup, 1871	108
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅝	6 ℘ cent., reg., 1874	109⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅛	6 ℘ cent., coup., 1874	111⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅝	10-40 registered	104⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	104⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅛	7-30 2d series	107⅝
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	107⅝	7-30 3d series	107⅝
5-20 cou., 1867	107⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s	106⅛	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	99⅛
N. Y. Canal 7s	109⅛	Illinois War Loan	99⅛
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872-78	101	Tennessee 6s, ex-c	63⅛
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1871	101⅛	Tennessee new bds	60⅝
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. 1874	95	Virginia 6s., ex-c	49⅛
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	101⅛	Virginia 6s	49
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	103	Georgia 6s	67
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	103	Georgia 7s, new bonds	86
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	102	North Carolina 6s	53⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99⅛	North Carolina 6s, x.c.	51⅛
Illinois reg., 1860	99⅛	North Car. 6s. n. b.	51
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	99⅛	Missouri 6s	101⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	99⅛	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	94⅛
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is	101
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅛	California 7s	111
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99⅛	Rhode Island 6s	99

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

The Leather National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ℘ cent.

New-York	131	Bank of the Repub.	112
Manhattan	136½	Bank of N. America	104
Merchants	114	Hanover	108½
Mechanics'	118	Irving	105
Union	113	Metropolitan	127½
America	136½	Nassau	106
City	170	Continental	102½
Phenix	104	St. Nicholas	107
Seventh Ward	107	Marine	140
State of New-York	108	Impt'rs. & Traders'	116
Commerce	115	Park	142
Mechanics B'k Ass.	112	Central National	103½
Ocean		Fourth National	
American Exchange	116	Ninth National	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	88	To. & W. 1st M. ex.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	103	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	67½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	103	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	83
Erie 1st Mort. extd	103	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	71½
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	102½	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	94	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	90	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	93⅛
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	92½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	99½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	103
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Harlem 1st M. '69-72	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M.	97
Mich. Cen. 1st M. 8s, '82	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	87
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	109	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	97
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	92	Cleve. & P. 3d M., con.	85
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	103	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	86	Chi. & Alton S. F., in.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	80	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	97½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	86	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	86½	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	75
Con. 7 ℘ cent. Exten. B.	85½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	89		

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics has issued the following summary statement of the length and cost of railroads in the several States at the close of 1867, prepared by R. FISHER, New-York:

RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES—1867.

States, &c.	—Miles— Total.	Complete.	Cost of Roads and Equipment.
Maine	638	512	$18,039,779
New-Hampshire	667	667	22,230,337
Vermont	601	588	24,459,893
Massachusetts	1,479	1,400	71,731,934
Rhode Island	151	119	4,973,682
Connecticut	793	637	24,997,741
New-York	3,820	3,182	169,308,170
New-Jersey	964	911	64,550,741
Pennsylvania	4,682	4,192	221,947,857
Delaware	177	160	5,417,484
Maryland	855	606	37,106,685
West Virginia	586	364	22,972,154
Virginia	1,973	1,494	49,365,194
North Carolina	1,367	1,000	20,089,040
South Carolina	1,109	1,007	26,961,091
Georgia	1,750	1,547	34,352,624
Florida	606	439	9,416,000
Alabama	1,577	850	27,268,295
Mississippi	897	897	25,508,404
Louisiana	872	333	14,386,557
Tennessee	1,508	1,326	47,577,387
Kentucky	1,012	634	23,719,404
Arkansas	1,921	113	4,400,000
Texas	2,590	495	15,200,000
Ohio	3,726	3,397	149,540,950
Indiana	2,606	2,306	89,560,722
Illinois	3,607	3,224	149,000,657
Michigan	1,851	1,062	45,043,870
Wisconsin	1,467	1,036	40,966,182
Minnesota	1,646	419	11,250,000
Iowa	2,146	1,209	49,191,450
Nebraska, &c	988	555	25,000,000
Missouri	1,494	984	55,754,105
Kansas	835	494	22,500,000
California	1,093	382	27,090,000
Nevada and Utah	545	30	2,000,000
Oregon	259	19	500,000
Aggregate	54,325	38,605	$1,654,050,799
Aggreg'e last year	51,606	36,896	1,592,464,085
Increase over 1866	2,719	1,709	$61,586,714

There can be no reasonable objection to the action of the House of Representatives yesterday in dispensing with the employment of National Banks as Treasury Depositories in all localities where the Government has its own Sub-Treasuries. If the bill had gone further and directed the Secretary to concentrate the whole of his balances in New-York down to a few millions of dollars by transfer draft every week, a large saving would have followed to the Government in the way of interest. The present loss from leaving twenty or twenty-five millions in the way of idle balances in the National Banks all over the country and in the remote Sub-Treasuries, while the Secretary has been paying 6 ℘ cent. Gold interest on new 5-20s in excess of necessary funding of 7.30 ℘ cents, must be important in the aggregate, and has been much larger when to the balances left in National Bank, the Currency balances in the New-York Office of the Treasury were run up by the sales of 5-20s in advance of the purchases of 7.30s. We have reason to hope that the First of February Debt Statement will show some reform on this point.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,238,380 91; total payments, $798,135 41; balance, $111,083,387 31. The receipts include for Customs $272,000; for Gold Notes, $414,000.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW YORK CITY.

Anthony-st., No. 11, 25x100	$12,800
Broome-st., No. 41, 25x100	11,000
Lewis-st., No. 189, 24.5x82.3x24.3x85.6	2,500
Thomas-st., lots No. 96, 97 (portion of) 25 ft. front	12,400
West-st., e. s. 33.4 ft. from Albany-st., 47.3x67x18.11x18.2x66.7x25x4	nom.
6th-st., n. s., lot No. 39, 23.5½x90.10	16,000
8th-st., n. s., lot No. 170, Stuyvesant estate	18,600
West 11th-st., n. s., 132 ft. w. of Washington-st., 21x93.2	6,375
16th-st., s. s., 212 ft. w. of 7th-av., 3 lots, 75x100.3	28,600
27th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	500
31st-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.9x100	17,250
37th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21x98.9	nom.
63d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th-av., 2 lots, 25x131.2	4,650
63d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x131.2	4,650
76th-st., n. s., 297 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2	2,200
96th-st., bet. East River and 2d-av., lots and shares	8,000
126th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99½ the block	16,500
Lots Nos. 61, 62, Gouverneur estate, 48x102.3	24,000
9th-av., w. s. 75.5 ft. w. of 52d-st., 25x100	5,000

Leases Recorded.

Cedar-st., Nos. 120 and 122, 4 years	$4,000
Greenwich-st., No. 134, 4 years	
24th-st., w., No. 94, 3 years	2,500
6th-av., No. 356, 3 years	2,000
6th-av., No. 749, 5 years	2,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Bartlett-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 25x100	$600
Carroll-st., s. s., 346.8 ft. e. of 8th-av., 83.4x85.4x30	6,800
Congress-st., (No. 117) s. s., between Clinton and Henry sts., house, lot, furniture, 20x76	18,500
Court-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Huntingdon-st., 41.8x100	1,400
Dean-st., n. s., 21.6 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x100	10,000
Devoe-st., w. s., 71 ft. w. of Smith-st., 24x75	700
Herkimer-st., 300 ft. w. of Utica-av., 25x220.6	650
Hewes-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Harrison-st., 20x71	650
Hoyt-st., e. s., 60 ft. s. of Butler-st., 20x60	4,750
India-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	500
Kent-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Washington-st., 25x95	3,000
Meserole-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 75x25x25x25x25x25x25	4,400
Noble-st., n. s., 470 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x117.3½x12x33x88.7½	1,600
Poplar-st., n. s., 67.3 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 22.6x101	nom.
Rappelyea-st., s. s., 43 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 21.6x80	7,000
Remsen-st., 200 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	2,300
Ryerson-st., e. s., 120 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	6,500
Thornton-st., n. s., 100.4 ft. e. of Broadway, 20x80	4,525
York-st., n. s., (No. 39½,) bet. Washington and Adams sts., 16.8x75	3,400
4th-st., n. s., 122.5 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x90	400
4th-st., (North,) n. s., Rodgers' farm, 2 l., each 25x100	4,000
18th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x175.8	2,500
19th-st., n. e. s., 200 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x27.7	300
20th-st., 10th-av., n. w. cor., 20x100.2	5,700
20th-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 10th-av., 40x100.2	
Atlantic-av., Brooklyn-av., s. e. cor., 65x100	2,955
Classon-av., w. s., lots No. 37 to No. 42, inclusive, Rusk premises	nom.
Flushing-av., n. s., 90.10 ft. w. of Thornton-st., 40x83 7½x113.½x20x22.10¾x61.4½	1,000
Flushing-av., n. s., 150.10 ft. w. of Thornton-st., 20x58x9¾x23.6½x171.2¾	625
Flushing-av., n. s., 170.10 ft. w. of Thornton-st., 58.9¾x23.2¾	450
Franklin-av., w. s., 76 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20.1x80	1,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100	2,000
Montrose-av., 100 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 25x130.10½x5.10	190
Montrose-av., n. s. lot No. 433 Ewen Map, 25x100	2,700
Myrtle-av. and Houston-st., s. e. cor., 29.6x90.10	5,000
Rochester-av., 102.9½ ft. s. of Warren-st., 24.6½ ft. front	75
Throop-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Whipple-st., 20x91.2	860

Leases Recorded.

Atlantic-st. No. 74, s. w. cor. Hicks-st. 5 years, per year	$1,800
Adams-st., Nassau-st., s. e. cor., 5 years, per year	150
5th-st., No. 1, 5 years 6 mos., per year	450
6th-st. (South.) s. s., 50 ft. e. of 10th-st., 22x44, 3 years 6 mos., per year	50

Flatbush.

Schenectady-av., Collins-st., s. e. cor., 602.4x260x66.4x130x5 35x130	$2,500
Schenectady-av., William-st., s. e. cor., 130x535	1,250

New Lots.

Centre-st., lot No. 104, Suydam estate, 25x100	$150

NEW-JERSEY.

Bergen.

Clendenny-av., lots Nos. 105, 107, 109, block No. 2, 75x100	$850
Communipaw-road, near Whiton-st., 1. 50x100	2,650

Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, block No. 85, Costers' estate	$2,000
Lots Nos. 21, 22, block No. 70, Costers' estate, 50x100	850
Lot No. 22, block No. 52, Costers' estate, 25x100	850

Hudson City.

Lot No. 83, block No. 3, Map, Heepe & Webber, 24x100	$500
Warren-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Pierce-av., 50x160	700

Jersey City.

Coles-st., e. s., 60 ft. s. of S. 4th-st., 15x50	$3,000
Prospect-st., 60 ft. n. of Bay-st., 20x75	1,000
7th-st., (South) n. s. (meadow,) 50x80	600

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls.	6	Barley, bushels	638
Flour, bbls.	6,331	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	500	Pork, bbls.	1,835
Cornmeal, bags	3,979	Cut Meats, pkgs.	834
Wheat, bushels	1,000	Lard, pkgs.	1,372
Corn, bushels	66,520	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	19
Rye, bushels	100	Whisky, bbls.	111
Oats, bushels	5,665	Petroleum, bbls.	1,339

ASHES—Have been in limited demand to-day, at $8 25@$8 50 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately active at full prices, including Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ℘ lb. Stock, 146,654 bags.

COTTON—Has been freely purchased to-day at a further fractional advance in prices, on a very moderate offering of all grades, the market closing very firmly, with an upward tendency. The aggregate sales since our last have been 6,600 bales, including 2,276 bales to shippers, 1,955 bales to spinners, and 2,369 bales to speculators.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	16¼	16½	17 @17¼
Good Ordinary	17	17¼	17½@17¾
Low Middling	18	18¼	18½@18¾
Middling	18½	18¾	19¼@19½
Good Middling	19½	20	20¼@20½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,864
Receipts last week	20,395
Receipts preceding week	19,600
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	303,510
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	178,700
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	50,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,106,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	968,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	648,000
Exports same time 1866-7	445,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	341,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	543,000

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day, 40,000 tons were disposed of at rather easier prices, including 4,000 tons Lump at $3 45@$3 60; 6,000 tons Steamer at $3 40@$3 60; 7,000 tons Grate at $3 67½@$3 87½; 4,000 tons Egg at $4@$4 15; 13,000 tons Stove at $4 92½@$5 05, and 6,000 tons Chestnut at $3 60@$3 85 ℘ ton of 2,240 lbs., deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J.

DRY GOODS—The demand has been somewhat brisker for more desirable styles of domestics, especially for standard Cotton goods, prices of which have favored sellers. The clothiers are buying suitable woolens a little more freely at essentially unaltered figures. Foreign fabrics have been very slow of sale and little more than nominal in price.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Desirable lots of State and Western Flour have been held with rather more confidence to-day, though the business has been less active. Prices rule very firm, in the main, with a tendency in favor of holders. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,500 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$9 45; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 80@$10 50; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 60@$11 40, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10@$10 85 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 75@$9 45
Extra State	9 80@11 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 00@10 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 90@14 25
Extra Genesee	12 25@14 45
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 85@16 00

Southern Flour has been in less demand but firm in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,850 bbls. at $10@$11 50 for common to fair, and $11 50@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request at $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal continues in limited demand at $6 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $5 90@$6 15 for Western, and $6 37½ for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 4,850 bbls. and sacks at $12 50@$14 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Of Canada White Wheat Extra Flour, 100 bbls. were sold at $14 ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in fair request at $3 80@$4 20 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet to-day, but held with much firmness. Very few prime lots were offered for sale. The transactions were confined to 15,000 bushels, including prime No. 2 Spring, from store, at $2 45, Red Pennsylvania at $2 61@$2 65, and White California at $3 15 ℘ bushel. Corn has been, in lots, much more freely offered at reduced prices. The demand has been comparatively moderate at the modified rates, buyers anticipating a further decline. Sales have been reported of 55,000 bushels at $1 24@$1 26 for New Mixed Western, $1 30 (nominally) for Old do., in store, $1 22@$1 24 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 20@$1 26 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in demand and firmer; 6,850 bushels Western were sold at $1 72@$1 77, chiefly at $1 77, ℘ bushel. Barley continues dull at steady rates. Sales 5,100 bushels, including State at $1 85, and Canada West on private terms, ℘ bushel. Barley Malt sold to the extent of only 1,850 bushels, at $1 81@$1 85 ℘ bushel. Oats have been depressed and lower, under a pressure to realize on speculative account. At the reduced figures the demand has been rather active; sales have been reported of 91,000 bushels Western at 84½c.@85c., in store, and 87½c., afloat, and Jersey and Pennsylvania at 80c.@83c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in more demand and steady at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw at 85c.@$1 20 for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

LATHS—Have been steady, but inactive.

LUMBER—Has been lightly dealt in within our previous range.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 52c.@53c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in fair request, including Spirits Turpentine at 57½c.@59c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4; Resin at $2 87@$6 75 ℘ 270 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull, including Crude Whale at 63c.@65c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 20@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@68c.; Linseed Oil at $1 12@$1 18 ℘ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been in moderate request, at from $48 50@$53 50 per ton.

PETROLEUM—Continues dull and heavy within a range of from 10½c.@10¾c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 41c.@42c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been gradually improving in price, though the demand has been limited. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $20 75@$21, closing at $21 for Old Mess; $21 87@$22, closing at $22 for New Mess; $18 87@$19 25 for Western Prime Mess; $17 25 @$18 37 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales 235 pkgs. Bacon continues in good demand at rather firmer rates; sales 630 boxes at 10½c.@10⅝c.; for Cumberlands; 11½c.@11¾c. for Short Ribs; 11c.@11½c. for Long Rib; 12½c.@13c. for Short Clear, and 12c.@12½c. for Long Clear, ℘ lb. Lard has been in brisk demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 3,450 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13½c.@14½c., the latter rate for very choice, ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in fair request, at 8½c.@9½c. for City, and 8¾c.@9¼c., chiefly at 9c. for country, ℘ lb. Beef is in lively request partly for repacking at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18@$21 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 1,470 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in lively demand, including Prime Mess at $31 50@$34 50, and India Mess $37 50@$39, ℘ tierce; sales 1,840 tcs. Beef Hams are quiet at from $29 50@$31 50 for poor to choice; sales 280 bbls. Butter continues in fair request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for interior to Prime Canada and Western, ℘ lb. Cheese has been in demand and firm at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties. Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	25 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb.	15½ @16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb.	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb.	15½ @16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb.	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb.	8 @11

SUGARS—Have been in request and quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 417 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13½c.; 890 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13½c. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at 14½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 114,000 lbs. Tallow at 10¾c.@11½c.; 311,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@13½c.; 87,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and unsettled in price.

FREIGHTS—Have been comparatively quiet to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 150 bales Cotton at 7-16d. ℘ lb.; 10,500 bushels Corn at 10d., by sail, and 12½d. by steamer, ℘ bushel; 500 tierces Beef, by steamer, at 9s, ℘ tierce; 400 tierces Lard, by sail, at 37s. 6d.; 800 boxes Bacon, by sail, at 35s.; and 300 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 60s. ℘ ton. For London, 650 bbls. Pork at 5s. ℘ bbl.; 800 tierces Beef at 7s. ℘ tierce; and 300 boxes Bacon at 35s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, 50 tierces Lard, by steamer, at 50s. ℘ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Characters by Mme. La Grange, Miss Phillipps, Signor Massimiliani, Signor Orlandini, Signor Susini. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
HERNANI. Characters by the French Dramatic Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Ranoe.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE PICKWICK PAPERS. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. L. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading characters by G. L. Fox and Miss Rosa Cooke.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Lotta.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE BRIGANDS OF THE ABRUZZI, THE ASSASSIN OF MADRID, and DOGS OF THE FARM. Principal characters by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Blanchard and their Dogs.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
NOBODY'S SON, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 200,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

STEINWAY HALL.
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GRAND CONCERT.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable dispatches from Italy are expressive of the popular fear of a *coup d'etat*, said to be contemplated at Florence. The relations of France and Italy are not so cordial at present as they have been.

Previous to the passage of the Army Reorganization bill in the French Senate, Tuesday, it was opposed in a powerful speech by M. Michel Chevalier. Marshal Niel defended the bill.

Geo. Francis Train is lecturing with great success in Cork. Mr. Sullivan, of the Dublin *Nation*, has been held for trial on the charge of printing seditious libels.

Mr. Gibson, M. P., in a speech delivered at Ashton, declared that peace between Great Britain and America must be preserved, that other Cabinets would succeed those now in power, and that these would not be pledged to the policy or bound by the words of either Lord Stanley or Mr. Seward.

A General Council of the Roman Catholic Church will undoubtedly assemble in Rome in November next. The *Unita Catholica* newspaper asserts that a special agent of the President of the United States has arrived in the Eternal City on a secret mission to the Pope.

The object of Prussia in sustaining the temporal power of the Pope is understood to have been to conciliate its Catholic subjects and strengthen its influence over the Catholic States of South Germany.

The steamship *Russia*, from Liverpool Jan. 18, and Queenstown Jan. 19, arrived at this port yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill providing for the appraisal and sale of iron-clads was taken up. An amendment retaining those of the *Dictator*, *Kalamazoo*, *Monadnock* and *Passaic* classes were adopted, and the bill was then passed. This provides for the retention of nineteen iron-clads, leaving thirty-five to be sold. The special order of the day, the new Reconstruction bill, was then discussed. Mr. Pomeroy took the floor, combatting the views expressed by Mr. Doolittle recently, and was followed by Mr. Buckalew, who discussed at length the disfranchising clauses of the various Reconstruction acts. Mr. Cragin next secured the floor, and will speak on the bill to-day. The Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Banks, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the bill providing for the protection of American citizens abroad. The bill was printed in the Times of Tuesday morning. Mr. Banks explained the bill at length, occupying the entire morning hour, when its further consideration was postponed until to-day. The bill declaring forfeited certain lands formerly granted to Southern railroads was discussed at length, but finally laid aside until to-day. A number of bills were introduced, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, the Canal Committee reported favorably a bill declaring the belief that the canal contracts for repairing the Albany basin were fraudulent and void, and recommending that they be abrogated, and the sums paid under them recovered. A communication from the Auditor of the Canal Department was read, in which he declares the allegations of fraud and corruption made against him by the Select Committee on Canal Management to be calumnious and false. A communication from the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections was read, estimating at $50,000 the additional amount necessary for the relief of the poor and destitute of this City during the present Winter. The Senate then adjourned.

No business of importance was transacted in the Assembly.

GENERAL.

The House Committee on Claims have been considering the bills for the distribution of the award for the capture of Jeff. Davis, and have concluded to divide it equally among the officers and men of the Fourth Michigan and First Wisconsin Cavalry, and a company of scouts under an Ohio officer, all of whom were present, or in the immediate vicinity, when the capture was made. The entire amount has heretofore been claimed by the Fourth Michigan. Under the ruling of the Committee, the men will get about three hundred dollars each, the Colonels about three thousand dollars, and other officers in proportion.

The Academy of Music at Albany was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss is about $40,000. The property was only partially insured.

The convention of gentlemen interested in the fisheries of New-England, held in Boston, on Tuesday, adopted resolutions declaring that a return to the governmental policy of fostering and protecting the fishing interests is imperatively demanded, and asking for a more general application of the drawback of duty on salt. Measures were also taken for the appointment of delegates to represent the fishing interest in Washington.

In the case of Gen. Cole, indicted for the murder of Hon. L. Harris Hiscock, counsel yesterday argued in the Circuit Court at Albany, the motion to quash the writ of *certiorari*, which proposed to remove the case to another court. Numerous affidavits were submitted, after which Judge Peckham announced that he would deliver his decision this morning.

The fire in Chicago Tuesday night was the most destructive that has ever occurred in that city. The losses, it is estimated, will reach nearly $3,000,000.

The annual meeting of the Little Miami Railroad Company was held Tuesday at Cincinnati, and officers for the ensuing year were elected.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Missionary Union was held at the Tabernacle, Second-avenue, yesterday, J. H. Duncan, LL. D., of Haverhill, Mass., presiding. The rapid expansion of the Asiatic Missions; the European Mission field, and the present condition of the Union treasury were discussed, and in the evening Rev. Dr. C. D. W. Bridgeman, of Albany, preached a sermon in the same place, on the subject of Missions.

William O'Brien, who stabbed Lawrence Mullen in Broad-street, Tuesday, inflicting a fatal wound, was yesterday committed for trial, after a full investigation by Coroner Schirmer and a jury. The verdict declared O'Brien guilty, and he confessed it, saying that "it all came through drinking liquor."

In the case of Henry Elias, accused of swindling under the title of "Clark, Webster & Co., Managers of the Bankers' and Merchants' Gift Enterprise," an examination was had at the Tombs, by Justice Dowling, yesterday. Elias was allowed to remain at large on bail, pending a decision in the case. As he left the Tombs he was followed by an excited crowd, by which he was roundly anathematized and pelted with snowballs.

Yesterday the rectifying establishments of Watson & Cary, R. Greacen & Co. and Wm. Kelly were seized by Inspectors Rollins and Morgan, on a charge of receiving whisky from a distillery while the distillery was "under seizure" by the United States Marshal.

A motion was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Cardozo, in the case of the Mayor, &c., *vs.* Fernando Wood and Comptroller Connolly. The suit arises out of the passage of a resolution by the Common Council, in December, 1865, authorizing the Comptroller to lease of Mr. Wood the premises Nos. 117 and 119 Nassau-street, for ten years, for the use of the Law Department, at an annual rental of $18,000. The plaintiffs charge that the passage of the resolution was procured by fraud and bribery, and they ask to have the question tried by a jury. On the other hand the defendant, Wood, asks for judgment on the pleadings in the sum of $27,000, that being the amount of rent due since May 1, 1866. The decision of the Court was reserved.

A further advance was realized yesterday on Cotton, which sold quite freely. Flour and Wheat were very firm, though less active. Corn and Oats were cheaper. Pork, Lard and Bacon were dearer. Produce inactive. Freights rather dull.

The Democratic Party.

We are favored with a great deal of good advice now-a-days, of which the following paragraph, from the Lynchburgh (Va.) *Republican*, may be taken as a fair sample:

> "The New-York Times.—If this really able Republican journal were not such a weather-cock, we should have great hopes of it. Mr. Raymond is a Republican. He would be nothing else. Occasionally he shows signs of disgust at the course of his party, but still 'runs with the hare and holds with the hound.' *If he would break with the party at once and devote his abilities to strengthening its opponents, he would accomplish more good.*"

It is quite natural that Democratic journals should look to the ascendancy of the Democratic Party, as a cure for all the evils not only of Radicalism but of everything else. We, who do not belong to the Democratic Party, can take no such cheerful view of the case. We admit that the success of that party at the coming Presidential election would correct *some* of the evils with which the country is threatened by Radical supremacy. It would restore to the Government the checks and balances of the Constitution. It would prevent the practical deposition of the Executive, the overthrow of the authority of the Supreme Court, and the absorption of all the powers of the Government by Congress, without any of the checks and restraints upon popular passion which the Constitution intended to provide. That is to say, it would do this *for the present:* how long that order of things, thus restored, would last, would depend upon the ideas which the dominant Democracy might have by-and-by as to its own interest and the most feasible methods of perpetuating its power. Every party must, of course, be judged by its past history quite as much to say the least, as by its present professions; and we know nothing in the history of the Democracy as a party to warrant the faith, that it would be more scrupulous or more self-denying in the use of power than the Republican Party has proved itself to be.

But there are other evils to be apprehended from Democratic ascendancy, which we cannot ignore, and which may outweigh the temporary advantages expected from it.

The present attitude of that party is that of hostility to the war waged for the suppression of the Rebellion,—to its principles, policy and results. It is on record against the constitutional power of the Government to wage such a war, as well as against nearly all the successive steps by which its success was assured. We do not suppose the party would *blot out* the War, or restore the South to its *status* of rebellion. Nor would it encourage any renewal of the attempt on the part of the Southern States to secede and to establish a separate Confederacy. They will unquestionably acquiesce in the decision reached by the war thus far. *But how much further?* Will they recognize the actual abolition of Slavery? They are not committed to any such recognition by any action they have taken as a party. Will they use their power in any way to secure to the enfranchised slaves their civil rights,—those rights of person and of property to which all free *citizens* of this country are by law entitled? Are we sure that they will, as a party, recognize them as citizens at all? They seem to be pretty thoroughly committed to the theory that this is, purely and exclusively, "a white man's government;" *how far* do they propose to carry that theory? Are none but white men to have *rights* under the Government? Must everything that blacks are permitted to enjoy be held as voluntary gifts—as favors bestowed by the ruling whites? What will be their policy about paying the national debt; about assuming the rebel debt; about adjusting the matter of representation; about providing for the education of freed slaves?

These are all questions of grave public concern, and many others equally grave might be put. We do not *know* that the Democratic Party would, if possessed again of the Government, push their reactionary views to such extremes; but the utterances of their leading champions and organs on this point are not reassuring. Any party, under such circumstances, would naturally be somewhat reticent and promise *less*, rather than *more*, than they might intend to perform. But Mr. James Brooks in Congress a few days since gave us to understand, that it would be the special care and effort of the Democratic Party, when restored to power, to *sweep away everything* which the Republican Party has done. This would, in our judgment, be a very great calamity to the country, for the Republicans have done a good many things of the very highest value to the nation and to the cause of liberty. In the course of a nation's history, furthermore, a great many things are always done which, even if not the best that could have been done, it is in every way best to accept as accomplished facts, and to leave undisturbed. Many such have attended the progress, and followed the close, of our war. And we should regard it as a very great national misfortune to have the strife renewed, and the country plunged anew into heated controversy, over some of the matters which have thus been decided, even where we did not at the time, and do not now, regard the decision as the best that could have been devised. Yet the ascendancy of the Democratic Party would be quite certain to keep the country busy for a good many years to come, in fighting over again battles that were ended long ago.

Besides all this, the Republican Party has been, and still is in very many respects, in the best sense of the word, a *progressive* party,—in favor of genuine, necessary, feasible *reforms*. Mixed up with these are many wild, impracticable, mischievous projects of change,—the dreams of theorists and the projects of ignorant but not ill-meaning demagogues and apostles of old political follies which, with sensible, well-informed people, have been exploded years ago. These are always attendant upon political progress, and are especially inevitable in times of excitement and public commotion. Storms lash the waves into foam and mist, which dazzle while they blind the sight, as well as roll them with solid and resistless force upon the shore. But as a general thing we can safely rely on the subsidence of the tempest before great mischief has been thus accomplished. As a general thing it is safer to trust a party of progress—so long as there is any hope that it may be wisely guided or checked in time, than to commit the fortunes of the State and society to a party of *Reaction*. And just now, on some of the most vital reforms of the day, as well as in regard to matters where a check is needed, the Democratic Party is solely and exclusively a *reactionary* party.

We beg our Lynchburgh friend, therefore, to excuse us for not hastily adopting its advice. We should be very glad to assist in pulling its political chestnuts out of the fire, if we felt quite certain they are yet thoroughly *done*, and that their digestion would prove of unmixed advantage to the public health.

Burial of the Rebel Dead—Mr. John Covode and Gov. Fenton.

Hon. John Covode has written a letter to Gov. Fenton, reproaching him with considerable asperity for his recent letter advising that the Confederate dead, killed in battle, be gathered together and laid to rest in the cemeteries where the nation gives burial to its own dead soldiers. Mr. Covode is shocked at the proposition. He rehearses in touching and pathetic language, the bravery, the patriotism, the sufferings and the deaths of two of his own sons who perished in the Union cause, and thinks that if Gov. Fenton had suffered with him, he would, like him, feel "shocked and outraged by a recommendation to do honor to the authors of their sorrows and the workers of their country's woes."

While we appreciate fully the feelings of private grief and resentment to which Mr. Covode thus gives utterance, we cannot help thinking that they are wholly out of place. Resentment of all wrongs may certainly die at the grave. There is neither justice nor humanity in venting our indignation upon the dead bodies of those who have injured and wronged us, no matter what may be the character or extent of the wrongs they have inflicted. We cannot think that Mr. Covode's feelings of grief for the loss of his dead sons would be in the least assuaged by seeing the corpses of their foes rotting in the ditch, or exposed to the foul birds and beasts that make corruption their food. That man must have a very hard nature,—much harder than we believe Mr. Covode's to be,—who could find soothing and consolation in such a spectacle, even if his children had fallen victims to private malice and murder.

But this is by no means such a case. Not a man of all the rebel army, probably, had the slightest feeling of enmity toward his sons, or toward a single individual in the vast array of Union forces against which they were contending. There was nothing of private feeling or of personal malice in the whole of this great transaction,—and feelings of personal resentment have no rightful place in anything that relates to the restoration of peace. Most certainly they should not have the slightest influence in excluding the Confederate dead from such humane and decent burial, as none but the veriest savages ever refuse to the foes they have slain. Gov. Geary's attempt, quoted by Mr. Covode, to establish a parallel between the personal guilt of the individual soldiers of the rebel army and that of a private assassin, is creditable neither to his judgment as a man nor his feelings as a soldier of the Union army; and his idea, that a national cemetery would be *desecrated* by containing the bodies of those who fought in the rebel ranks, is puerile and absurd.

Whatever personal feeling and party ambition may prompt us to do or to say now, history will regard our great contest from a very different point of view. It will treat it, not as having been prompted or guided by private hate or personal animosities, but as a war of hostile principles and interests, contending for mastery in the control of a common government,—a contest in which both parties developed some of the highest and noblest qualities of our common race, and one which was disfigured by no more acts of cruelty and wanton savagery, than the other great civil wars which have preceded it in the dark and bloody history of the world. And through it all, that same history will find nothing to record which will reflect more honor on the Union cause, than the generous refusal of those who won the victory to carry the resentments of the fight beyond the portals of the grave, and who gave the sacred privilege of impartial sepulture to the brave men who fell on either side.

Mr. Covode still further disfigures his letter, and desecrates his own grief, by holding over Gov. Fenton's head a party menace for the opinions he has expressed and the humane action he has recommended. He warns him not to appear in the National Republican Convention as a "candidate for office," under penalty of being deemed by the "survivors of the Union army" an intruder. This is beneath even Mr. Covode's standard of public spirit and personal feeling. If no man is to be accepted, as a candidate for office by the Republican Party, who responds to any of the promptings of common humanity, who is capable of feeling the griefs and hurts of others as well as his own, and who will not consent to carry his resentment and revenge beyond the grave, where, with all Christian souls, all resentments end, we may bid adieu to all hope of peace, and of harmonious action among the people of our common country, for a great many years to come. And if this is the temper to be required for admission to the Republican Convention as candidates for office, the name of Gen. Grant may as well be at once withdrawn.

Gov. Fenton's letter, which has so afflicted Mr. John Covode, is among the most admirable and creditable of his public acts. It shows that he is something more than a man of hatreds and resentments—that his ideas of statesmanship rest upon something more solid and more honorable than the promptings of passion, and that he shares largely that magnanimous temper which has given Gen. Grant so strong a hold on the respect and affection of the American people.

Southern Railroads in Congress.

Gen. Butler recently recommended that to the category of rebel disabilities be added exclusion from the control or management of railroad and other chartered corporations. He would have the influence of moneyed organizations in the Southern States wielded exclusively by "loyal hands."

In the same spirit, probably, and for a similar purpose, the bill championed by Mr. Julian has been prepared. It is designed to punish the unreconstructed railroad men of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida by forfeiting Congressional land grants to uncompleted railroad enterprises in those States. Advantage is to be taken of the fact that the periods originally prescribed for the construction of the roads have expired, and that, therefore, the grants have become technically inoperative. The delay in the work of the companies was one of the incidents of the war; and the confession is frankly made, that the proposed forfeiture is intended to break down the corporations because Southern citizens form the great proportion of the incorporators.

The proposal is rendered especially invidious by the course pursued by the House during the present session in the case of a Western railroad whose title to a liberal land grant had lapsed by the expiration of the specified time. In this case—the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad—the grant was renewed for a term satisfactory to the company, notwithstanding the charge of bad faith which has been preferred against its management by the Governor of Iowa. And the general tone of the House evinced a readiness to act similarly toward other Western projects, based upon donations of public lands, although the projectors may have hitherto failed to comply with the requirements of the law. The policy which dictated this forbearance may be wise. The marvelous growth of the railroad system in the West is in a great degree the result of the aid so freely rendered by Congress from the public domain; and there are many reasons for permitting the grants already made to remain undisturbed, except when vitiated by fraud or negligence on the part of the companies.

Why is a policy which is just and necessary in the West to be discarded in connection with the South? There would be a show of fairness in the distinction had confiscation been resolved upon as a feature of reconstruction. Railroad franchises might then have been included in the category of property transferred by act of Congress from rebels to loyalists, and the stockholders would have had no peculiar ground of complaint. But on what pretence are Southern railroad corporations singled out for spoliation? For what reason are they to be denied the consideration which is cheerfully extended to Western companies, or visited with a punishment from which owners of other property or privileges at the South are exempt? Mr. Julian anticipates economical conjectures by declaring that when rebel interests shall have been extinguished he will be prepared to renew the grants to other combinations which shall, in his judgment, be loyal. So that, in truth, his measure resolves itself into a scheme for depriving known men of enterprise of aid which they really intend to use, in order that unknown speculators in loyalty may thereby obtain a chance. It is a selfish if not a corrupt scheme, disguised by a parade of loyalty.

In its effect on Southern enterprise, the bill must be disorganizing. The Commanding Generals have testified that reconstruction is retarded by the political disabilities now in force. The administration of local civil government is embarrassed by an inability to find competent men who are not debarred by the proscriptive terms of the law. The intelligence, the character, the energy and judgment of the South were so generally compromised by the rebellion that it is difficult to obtain competent civil officers who can take the prescribed oath. What will be the condition of Southern railroad enterprises, then, if the capable men of four States are to be stripped of franchises and deprived of the means of carrying on their undertakings? What probability will there be of obtaining the facilities which the South greatly needs, or commanding the confidence and coöperation of the capitalists whose help is essential to success? What progress can possibly be made toward genuine reconstruction, or the revival of industry throughout the South, if the better portion of its citizens are to be divested of direct interest in its most important public enterprises?

A fatal blunder will be committed if Congress permit itself to be goaded by partisan malignity and greed into the course indicated by Mr. Julian's bill. Very serious errors have already been perpetrated in a similar direction. The neglect evinced in regard to the Mississippi levees and the pitiful squabbling of the two Chambers touching the cotton tax, are illustrations of the narrow, unforgiving temper in which a certain class of politicians are determined to approach every subject which directly concerns the welfare of the South. A prudent policy would dictate just the opposite course. Instead of withholding succor, it would prompt to a generous recognition of Southern necessities and a comprehensive promotion of Southern improvements. In this way the harshness—it may be the necessary harshness—of organic reconstruction would be divested of all appearance of cruelty or persecution, while the foundation would be laid for a prosperity which the whole country would share.

The Perils to the Public Credit.

We publish on another page, from a correspondent who thoroughly understands his subject, and who was connected with the public finances during the war, the first of a series of letters, which while communicated to the Times, are addressed through this medium to Hon. John Sherman. They are on the validity and inviolability of the United States 5-20 bonds as a gold-bearing security, principal as well as interest. They are directed to Mr. Sherman, because this gentleman in his anxiety to force the refunding of this and other classes of six per cent. bonds into a five per cent. consolidated debt, fifteen or twenty years before they fall due, has, unconsciously, as we are bound to assume, afforded more serious ground of alarm in regard to the scheme of Mr. George H. Pendleton, than the original proposition itself. The recent report and refunding bill of Mr. Sherman were alike premature and unfortunate, and while we have no present fear that either will be indorsed by the Senate, the fact that he is the organ of the Finance Committee of that body renders a plain-spoken as well as logical contradiction of his statements of fact and deduction, in regard to the loan acts of Congress, both timely and eminently proper.

It has not struck us that the mischievous proposition of Mr. Pendleton is particularly inconsistent with his views of and opposition to the late war against the Southern rebellion. He was placed upon the Chicago platform of 1864 because he was recognized as a peace man, believing, with the platform, that the war was a failure, and that the Government had no right to persist in the trial of force upon the States in revolt, at least until diplomacy should again be tried and exhausted. He was, and is, a State Rights man; and having deprecated the war of 1861-'65, which was *not* a failure, he now turns upon one of the essential means, the Public Credit, which made it a success, but which if *now* destroyed or seriously impaired, can never be made available under similar emergencies. If he can succeed in making this scheme of his virtual repudiation, a plank in the Democratic platform of 1868, as his avowed peace principles as well as his own fitness for the Vice-Presidency were recognized by that of 1864, the fact will not be so surprising, nor so lamentable for the public credit as the apparent readiness of a portion of the Republican members of Congress, to second his designs. We very much doubt whether the New-York wing of the Democratic Party, (and by far the most influential,) will consent to adopt Mr. Pendleton, and his purpose to destroy the validity of the war debt of the United States, for the canvass of 1868; but if the latter should be accepted by reason of a Western pressure it will undoubtedly be in the expectation of drawing to the standard of repudiation, a portion of the Republican Party, or of so neutralizing its strength and declarations on this subject as to make its defeat probable.

But before any portion of the Republican Party, and before the loyal Democracy of 1861-65, who constituted a most important element in the Union Party, and voted for Lincoln and against McClellan and Pendleton in 1864, *now* fall into line with Mr. Pendleton on this subject, it would be well that they should look ahead as to the contingencies of future wars, foreign as well as domestic, by the Government of the United States, whose public faith is to be tainted, and public credit impaired. It may be convenient and much easier than a strict adherence to right, to pay off our 5-20 bonds with greenbacks, and by doubling or quadrupling the volume of the latter, destroy all public credit, for present or future use, at home or abroad; but the chief gain, in a political sense, would be to Mr. Pendleton himself and all who, like him, and with him, would rejoice now, as they were not allowed to rejoice in 1864, in the punishment of the Government for its war upon secession, and the punishment of its loyal adherents for lending their money and trusting its good faith to make the war a success instead of a failure. A second war for the life of the Government, when imperiled by revolt and treason, might thereby be rendered impossible; it certainly would be exposed to failure for the want of its sinews, and equally so would be a war for the right against any foreign Power. But while all these consequences might afford extreme satisfaction in the quarter from which the present attack is directed, surely the very suggestion of so great a danger and so profound and humiliating a disgrace should warn the country in advance of the perils to the public credit from this bold scheme for its utter destruction.

MINOR TOPICS.

The world moves a little, after all. The Grand Turk is bestirring himself to keep pace with his friendly "Giaours;" Austria, having lost so much of her territory and half her influence in Europe, seems disposed to take *Hamlet's* advice and "live the better with the other half;" and even Spain shows that those last of the Bourbons can be at least as wise as the Hapsburg-Lorrainers. The Government of Queen Isabella has established a regular and systematic plan of education for "that tawny race, the half-Moors of the West." Every town or district containing 500 inhabitants, must have a school, which is to be supported mainly by the locality, though the children must also pay something to their teachers; a system which will have two advantages over a free tuition: it will tend to maintain the personal dignity which belongs to independent payment, and also tend to prevent heavy taxation and the malfeasance which will sometimes embarrass a large outlay of cash for any purpose. The Spaniards are a fine people, though their governments have procured for them the character of a slow one—such as to justify the old proverb of Provence, "Let my death come from Spain"—meaning that it would take a long time to come.

Senator Wilson said, the other day, that "he hoped workingmen would note Mr. Doolittle's proposed freehold qualification. They would condemn it." Senator Morton said "It would cut off 99 out of 100 loyal blacks." Gentlemen who are to attack the plan hereafter will probably duplicate these forms of assertion. Whatever may be thought one way or the other of Mr. Doolittle's scheme of suffrage, it is not worth while for either its friends or its enemies to misrepresent it; and such expressions as those just quoted seem to misrepresent it. It does *not* make the $250 freehold a pre-requisite for suffrage. It supplies that as an additional means of obtaining it, not as a bar for restricting it. According to his proposition, the poorest man in America, "workingman" or other man, may vote, if he has even wit enough to read and to write his name. It additionally proposes that any freedman—so poor as to be without a penny or so ignorant as to be unable to write his name—shall vote if he has served in the army. And, finally, if neither of these qualifications can avail to the freedman, he has a third chance in the possession of a freehold of $250. Mr. Doolittle's plan is quite open to attack on other grounds; but that affords no reason for misrepresenting to the careless reader what it actually is. And perhaps the shortest way of showing how little stress is laid on the property qualification would be for the Republican Senators to consent to accept his other qualifications, if he would consent to deprive the third class of freedmen of the right of suffrage.

Boston seems determined to catch up with New-York, in some respects, undeterred by Mr. Cunard. She is now meditating a bridge which would be the counterpart of the great hanging thoroughfare projected between this City and Brooklyn. Some of the citizens of Boston have met to agitate the question of such a bridge between their peninsula and the island of East Boston, an outlying ward of the city. It would be a vast and expensive undertaking, though the breadth of water to be spanned is scarcely so great as that of the East River.

The people of England and France are beginning to give the girls as high an order of education as the boys. In the former country a Cambridge examination system has been established, under which classes of girls under the age of 18 have been formed in various towns of England, and also in the City of London. In these classes the girls are examined in various branches of study, including some of the severest, such as geometry and algebra, and the most distinguished obtain certificates which, like college degrees, may be serviceable to them in their future lives. The Empress Eugenie patronizes a similar movement in France, which was somewhat appropriately inaugurated in Sorbonne, in December. Great numbers of young ladies attended the lectures there, among whom were two young relatives of Eugenie herself. This system of superior instruction for girls has been adopted in thirty or forty other towns of the departments.

Notwithstanding our respect for Mr. Valentine, whom the Democrats have recently removed from the Clerkship of the Common Council, we think the City ought, in that or some other way, to be relieved from the burden to which it has been annually subjected for a good many years past for "compiling" and publishing the *Manual*. Year after year from $2,000 to $5,000 were paid to Mr. Valentine, in addition to his salary of $5,000 as clerk, for labor for which $500 would have been an ample reward. The Board of Audit has rejected his application for $3,500 for preparing it last year, as also another still more flagrant and unworthy claim for $1,500 for "compiling" the "obsequies of Abraham Lincoln." The Board has done the public a service, and itself great credit, by rejecting all these claims as in violation of law.

Though an annual appropriation of $250,000 for armories and drill-rooms in New-York is really extravagant, as Mayor Hoffman said the other day, yet, if it is expended on anything like the scale of last year, it will vanish in a twinkling, and leave a large deficit of unpaid bills. Between April and September of 1867, the bill for furniture and repairs alone (not to speak of rent, attendance, &c.,) on less than a dozen armories, was over $200,000. To fit up four of these armories $76,000 was paid; and one alone cost $23,000. And these figures are exclusive of the enormous bills of the joiners and plumbers, being applied chiefly to "richly-carved black-walnut" furniture. We called attention at the time to the Citizens' Association's exposure of this "reckless and shameful expenditure," and now refer to it so that a repetition of this extravagance the present year, if attempted, may be at the risk of popular condemnation of the officials permitting it. If we again pay $11,000 for the carved black-walnut gun-racks and lockers of a single regiment, and $2,200 for 48 of its carved and gilt chairs, ($46 per chair,) it will not be because there has been no popular rebuke of such unbecoming luxury. And a striking comment on the Mayor's mild remonstrance is found in the fact that on the very day it was sent in, the Common Council appropriated $40,000 more.

A committee at Albany has our Ferries under consideration, and the result will, no doubt, be a certain improvement in the management of those ferries—within the gates. On the outside, in the street, there is room for another kind of improvement. The passage across the street—especially at the Fulton Ferry—is much more dangerous or disagreeable than the passage over the East River. The presence of a policeman there saves many lives, or limbs, at least. The crowding of wagons at this ferry is at times worse than anything of the kind on Broadway, and the old Fulton Market thrusts a selvage of dirty shanties into South-street to increase the peril and scandal of the locality. At the same time the wagons that wait, on the edge of the street, at the ferry gates, embarrass the railway cars and other vehicles going by. The Ferry Company should remove their gates and offices further back, and allow their wagon-passengers to collect without annoying the public; and the City officials should remove the shanties from the sides of the old market, as a beginning. The ending will be, in a few years, the removal of the market itself, and the formation of an open square at that crowded thoroughfare.

The people of the European Kingdoms don't feel at all comfortable in the midst of the military programmes of conscription and uneasy rumors of war. The Prussians, though proud of their new position, are grumbling audibly, and the people of Wurtemberg and Belgium have had meetings to protest against their respective *landwehrs*. In Ghent and Brussels especially, the citizens expressed their opposition to the proposed army law of Belgium. In Paris there have been some exhibitions of popular feeling, from which it may be inferred that the fiery Franks themselves are not at all satisfied with the grand military margin which the late law of the Chambers has left for the Imperial policy of Napoleon. And yet, if these malcontents should become too loud, their rulers have the ready means of silencing them—that is, by going to war at once. Each people, then, by natural instinct, would fall into the fighting mood, and do everything to help its own in the *melée*. Sea-battles have the effect of stilling the troubled elements about them; and it is a curious fact that popular outbreaks or discontents in most countries become, in general, suspended and silent during the continuance of a great engrossing war.

Rev. C. Howard Malcolm, of Newport, R. I., has been recommending to his own and all other congregations the practice of a more sociable and friendly feeling in the churches. His idea is, that the members of every church should meet in the church, or elsewhere, at stated times, for conversation, combined with intellectual amusement and harmless festivity—assuming, evidently, that Christianity is not so much a matter of dogmas, tenets or exclusiveness, as a system of kindly feeling and a habit of sympathizing in a brotherly way with the feelings and interests of those we are brought into contact with. He thinks that Christians should not alone go to sit together for a few silent hours on Sundays, but meet each other in social gatherings on week days. Mr. Malcolm is a true friend of Christianity; for such were, in a great degree, the sentiments of its founder and the practice of the earliest and best Christians on record.

With respect to that question of the privilege of voting, for women, the editor of the London *Saturday Review* laughs at it, and says it would never do. He argues that women have no steady principle of action, and that, if they ever get the right to vote, it will be necessary to make a law punishing bribery with the tread-mill, for no woman would regard it a crime to barter away her vote for a year's schooling for Johnny, or a frock for Maud. This is very smart and savage; but it is some consolation to know that he speaks of his own countrywomen, not ours. He argues also, in a general way, that the influence of "home and the pleasing spouse" always tends to belittle a man and give him small economic notions, for those higher thoughts and aspirations which make people patriots and great men. Great men, he thinks, were never yet exemplary husbands. Such literary heresy may possibly go down in the old country, but would not be very popular here.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE FRENCH THEATRE: HERNANI.

For the benefit of Mdlle. Deborah, the leading artiste of Mr. Bateman's French dramatic company, which took place at this house on Tuesday evening, Victor Hugo's drama of "Hernani" was acted. The very continuous applause of the extremely intelligent audience that gathered at this call, would seem to indicate a renewal of interest in the romantic old play which gave to Hugo most of that notoriety which he enjoyed before healthier works secured him celebrity and fame. Few play-goers can be unfamiliar with the fable which has been sung as often as it has been acted: of the love-rivalry that existed between the Emperor Charles and a Chief of Banditti, which constitutes the plot of this piece; and the *denouement* of the story, by which the heroic outlaw is made to surrender, at the moment of bliss, his lady-love, in obedience to a pledge that he had given in an hour of peril to both, has made as many young people shed silly tears as the disasters of Romeo or the misfortunes of the Master of Ravenswood. The author of "Hernani" has done better things since that drama set youthful Paris crazy thirty years ago; nevertheless his early work is always sure of a certain share of attention whenever it is revived. It is eminently a play of action;—all movement, and intrigue, and outbreak—and this constant excitement will make it interesting, in the face of weak acting or indifference to its claims upon the scenic artist and the costumer. The performance Tuesday evening was very fair in most respects, and in one or two instances thoroughly effective. The part of *Hernani* was impressively played by M. La Roche, and it afforded him abundant opportunity for those fervid bursts of passion that he loves to display. Parts of Mlle. Deborah's impersonation were most admirable. Very excellent, for instance, was the struggle in her breast witnessed in the last act. The more selfish passion waned fast before her admiration for the heroic resolve of her lover to redeem his pledge, though the sacrifice of his life followed. Many other points might be singled out for mention. Mlle. Reiller, in the light part of *Dona Josepa*, acted charmingly and well. M. Lannet's *Don Ruy* was a clever performance of jealous age. Loud applause attended the piece throughout, and at the close of the second act all the characters were recalled. "Hernani" will be repeated this evening.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Max Strakosch's success at Pike's Opera House, which now seems to be assured, has certainly not depended upon the weather. In this particular he has been more unfortunate than he had reason to expect even at this inauspicious season of the year. The house too has been submitted to a severe test. Had it been out of the way to the fearful extent indicated by interested parties, it is morally certain that the attendance would have shown it. But the *matinée* on Saturday was crowded, and the attendance on Monday was exceedingly large and fashionable. The Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street were lined with carriages.

Last evening when "La Favorita" was produced, the storm was as pitiless as ever. There was, notwithstanding, a brilliant audience, and the beautiful house looked charming. Signor Brignoli made his second appearance in the principal tenor *rôle*. It has always been a favorite with him—the music lying within easy reach of his voice, and the elegiac melody of the last act (*spirito gentil*) bringing it to a touching and appropriate end. He was in capital voice, and was evidently cheered and gratified at the reception which attended him. We doubt if he has ever sung the part with greater taste or purity. Miss Adelaide Phillipps was not in the same excellent trim, laboring obviously under a cold. She recovered herself toward the close, and by her graceful and spirited acting contributed in no small degree to the excellence of the performance. Sig. Orlandini was hard and unsympathetic, but nevertheless succeeded by strength of lungs in winning the approbation of a large part of the audience. It is proper to say that it was an extremely good-natured audience, and evidently had determined to enjoy itself.

The programme at Pike's is certainly varied enough. We are glad to see that "Rigoletto" will be repeated on Friday evening. It was one of the most successfully-rendered works of the season, and attracted unusual attention. Mme. La Grange is an admirable *Gilda*—the best we have ever had in the part. To-night "Lucrezia Borgia."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The third Philharmonic Concert takes place at the Academy of Music on Saturday. It will be an occasion of great musical interest. Beethoven's Ninth Symphony will be given entire—the choral part by the Harmonic Society. It is rarely that this colossal work can be heard, but the rehearsals indicate that it will be heard to great advantage on the present occasion. The symphony occupies the entire second part of the programme. In the first part we find the Overture to "Jessonda," and Schumann's superb Concerto for the piano. The latter work will be performed by Mr. S. B. Mills.

STEINWAY HALL.

We took particular pleasure not long since in dwelling at length upon the beauties of Mr. Bristow's new oratorio of "Daniel." We notice with increased satisfaction that it is to be repeated to-night at Steinway Hall, under the direction of the composer. The distribution of the parts is the same as before. The choruses will be sung by the members of the Mendelssohn Union, and the orchestral partition will be interpreted by Mr. Theodore Thomas' orchestra. We urge our readers to be present.

There is no lack of music this week. Mr. L. F. Harrison "steps smilingly up to the scratch again" in a grand operatic and English ballad concert. This will be given on Friday (to-morrow) evening. All the leading artists of the Richings English opera troupe take part in it, and as instrumental soloists there are Leopold de Meyer, Carl Rosa and Mr. James Caulfield. The programme is unusually popular and attractive. Such artists, we may add, can only, at long intervals, be heard together in the concert room.

Reading.

STEINWAY HALL.

Mr. Chas. Ettinge announces an evening with English literature at Steinway Hall on Monday next, the 3d. It will be somewhat in the style of Dickens, and, indeed, includes that writer in the subjects of the evening's reading; but Mr. Ettinge offers selections also from Shakespeare and Scott. We have had the pleasure of hearing the gentleman, and are certain that he has not rashly ventured on this initial effort. Mr. Ettinge has long been known as an admirable Shakespearean scholar, and his readings in private have attracted considerable attention. The opportunity is favorable for making an essay before a larger audience. We shall be greatly mistaken if it does not succeed.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The present status of the Reconstruction bill in the Senate is rather anomalous. It is not really before it, yet a great debate is going on. The bill came in from the House, and a motion was made to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to amend that motion to refer with instructions to report, his amendment limiting suffrage by certain qualifications of property and intelligence. On this motion he made his big speech, and others followed. So we are likely to have a double dose of talk on the subject, and the disposition of the question is very far from a conclusion.

The debate was continued in the Senate to-day by Messrs. BUCKALEW and POMEROY. The galleries were well filled and the interest in the efforts which are made daily with a view to influence the coming election campaigns, does not abate. Senator HOWE is expected to speak to-morrow.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD BILL.

In the House "The Southern Railroad Bill," as it is generally called, is still under consideration, and Mr. JULIAN, who has charge of it, exhibits great leniency in giving extraordinary latitude for the debate. The speeches thus far have embraced a wide range of topics, some of them not pertinent, and all bearing more or less on reconstruction matters and the prosperity of the South. It is not known when the previous question will be called, and the final result is a matter of great doubt.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Gen. BANKS reported his bill from the Foreign Committee in the House to-day concerning the rights of American citizens abroad, and held the floor on it during the morning hour, when it was recommitted for the purpose of keeping it within the control of the Committee. The proposition of Mr. SPAULDING to amend the bill by providing that the detention of American citizens shall be a cause for war is regarded as the most important feature of the subject. As it virtually transfers the constitutional power to declare war from Congress to the Executive, it is probable that the amendment will be rejected, and that the bill itself will meet the same fate.

SENATOR SAULSBURY.

Senator SAULSBURY, of Delaware, reappeared in his seat to-day, to the astonishment of many, who supposed that he was at home very sick.

A NATIONAL INSURANCE BUREAU.

The proposition for the establishment of a National Insurance Bureau has again been revived in the Senate. A similar proposition failed to pass the Thirty-ninth Congress. It is now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Commerce, and meets with the approval of a majority of its members.

RECONSTRUCTION AND THE SUPREME COURT.

One of the evening papers of this city announces that "at a private gathering of gentlemen of both political parties, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court spoke very freely of the Reconstruction measures of Congress, and declared in most positive terms that all these laws were unconstitutional and that the Court would be sure to pronounce them so. Some of his friends near him suggested that it was quite indiscreet to speak so positively, when he at once repeated the views in a more emphatic manner." The authority for this statement will doubtless be investigated, and if it be true, Senator TRUMBULL will have an opportunity to carry out his intention of impeaching any member of the Supreme Court who anticipates its decisions by public declarations on such subjects.

PRIVATEERS AND PIRATES.

An important case, involving the question whether the rebel SEMMES' acts were piracy or not, is now undergoing argument in the Supreme Court. The case is that of the ship *Golden Rocket*, the first vessel destroyed by SEMMES in his career as a rebel privateer, which was insured under an ordinary marine risk, including dangers of piracy. The owners brought suit against the insurance companies to recover, on the ground that the act was one of piracy. The Supreme Court of the State of Maine, where the case was carried, decided against the owners and in favor of the companies, on the ground that the act was one of war. The case is now appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. An important fact brought forward to sustain the cause of the appellants is, that the proclamation of Great Britain which conceded belligerent rights to the rebels, provided that their prizes must be brought into some neutral port and disposed of in the Prize Courts of such country. This was never done by any of the rebel cruisers.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The various business interests are being heard by the Ways and Means Committee as fast as time will permit. The tobacco manufacturers were heard yesterday and to-day, and the brewers will be heard on Friday. Commissioner WELLS sits with the Committee, and his suggestions and views are accorded much weight.

NOMINATIONS IN THE SENATE.

H. G. WORTHINGTON, nominated by the President for Judge of the United States District, for Nebraska, is said to be a Republican, and will probably be confirmed, as Senator THAYER favors him. W. D. BISHOP, of Connecticut, nominated for Commissioner of Patents, will be rejected.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

NATIONAL BANK SECURITIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has replied to the resolution of the House, showing, according to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, that from the 1st day of June, 1866, to the 23d day of January, instant, $1,573,000 Five-twenty Six Per Cent. bonds, held as security for the circulation of National banks, at the rate of 90 cents on the dollar, have been surrendered, and $1,665,600 in Ten-forty Five Per Cent. bonds have been deposited with the Treasurer as such security, at the rate of eighty-five cents on the dollar, in lieu of Five-twenty bonds surrendered. During the same period $605,500 in Ten-forty five per cent. bonds, held as security for the circulation of National Banks, at the rate of eighty-five cents on the dollar, have been surrendered, and in lieu thereof $3,405,200 in Five-twenty six per cent. bonds of 1881 have been deposited with the Treasurer as such security, at the rate of ninety cents on the dollar. The sale of Ten-forty bonds under the act of 1864 was $8,141,600, and the premium $105,298, making a total of $8,246,898. There was paid, as premium, to the First National Bank of Washington a commission of one-eighth of one per cent. amounting to $10,177. The Secretary of the Treasury says the sale of these bonds had not tended to withdraw the currency from the business of the country, and that the operations of the Treasury Department for some months past have been such as to diminish rather than to increase the currency balance in the Treasury.

LAND GRANTS.

The House Committee on Public Lands is preparing a bill providing, that in future grants of lands to States or corporations, for railroad purposes, the even alternate sections on the line of the roads, instead of, as at present, being reserved by the Government, to be sold at two dollars and a-half per acre, shall be subject to the homestead system; and in order to guard against exorbitant prices for the odd sections, the bill will contain a stipulation to such grants that the land shall not be sold beyond a stipulated price. The Committee is taking this action owing to the fact that certain companies have fixed the price of their lands in some cases, it is said, at $40 per acre, thus retarding settlement.

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

The new bonded warehouse regulations issued last October, made it necessary to appoint a large number of Revenue Inspectors to superintend the removal of spirits in bond to and from bonded warehouses. The act of January, prohibiting the removal of spirits in bond, renders the employment of these Inspectors unnecessary, except in certain cases, and the Internal Revenue Office is now accordingly engaged in discharging the Inspectors. The entire number is seventy-five, a large portion of whom will be removed during the present week.

WASHINGTON CITY CHARTER.

Eighty of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Washington, representing ten millions of dollars' worth of property, have signed a petition protesting against the passage by the City Councils of any resolution requesting Congress to renew or extend the City Charter. They, in common with many other citizens, are in favor of Congress exercising exclusive legislation in all cases whatever, in the District of Columbia.

ALASKA—GEN. ROUSSEAU'S REPORT.

The President has sent a message to Congress, accompanied by all the correspondence and other documents relative to the formal transfer of the Russian-American Possessions to the United States.

Secretary SEWARD says in his letter of instructions to Gen. ROUSSEAU:

"It is expected that in the transaction of the important business hereby intrusted to you, it will be borne in mind that in making the cession of the territory, the Emperor of all the Russias has been actuated by a desire of giving a signal proof of that friendship for the United States, which has characterized his own reign and that of his illustrious predecessors."

On the 5th of December Gen. ROUSSEAU made a circumstantial report of his proceedings attending the transfer, and transmitted to the State Department a copy of the agreement signed by himself and by the Russian Governor and Commissioner.

Gen. ROUSSEAU says his intercourse with them, personal and official, was of the most friendly character, and exactly such as he was sure the Secretary desired, and that the inhabitants generally are pleased with the cession of the territory to the United States.

MEXICO.

The Revolution in Yucatan—Probable Ill Success of the Movement—Severe Measures of Repression—The Mission to Washington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1868.

The revolution in Yucatan is the absorbing topic, not only on account of its magnitude, but its probable results. JUAREZ and his Ministers seem fully determined to punish this uprising in such a manner as to give a terrible warning to all other States who in future may attempt to play at the old game of *pronunciamientos* against the Central Government. Once the revolution suppressed and the ringleaders severely punished, which result is a certain attainment, there is no doubt, as the secret instructions given to PORFIRIO DIAZ and ALATORRE prove, that there will be no mercy shown to those instrumental in inciting the uprising.

The sovereignty of the individual States comprised within the territory of the Yucatan Peninsula will be abolished, the States becoming military colonies, impoverished by exhorbitant taxes and the enforced maintenance of a regular standing army.

The two thousand men concentrated at Vera Cruz, arrived at Campeachy on the 19th inst., having left Vera Cruz three days previous on the American steamer *Georgia*, the Mexican steamer *Tabasco*, two brigs and two schooners. These troops are commanded by Gen. ALATORRE and Col. WM. T. FOSTER, and will be reinforced by a thousand National Guards from Yucatan. Money has been sent from the Capital for the maintenance of these forces, and artillery and ammunition of all kinds is abundant. Within a few days the principal towns in Yucatan, such as Sisal and Merida, will be in their hands, and then woe to the defeated party! The blockade of the coast, the absence of friendly vessels, and the decree forbidding regular traders from calling at any of the disaffected ports, will make the escape of the ringleaders very difficult. The position of the Revolutionists is eminently critical, and, under existing circumstances, their heads sit very loosely on their shoulders. Some persons think that they may resist for a time, but even this is impossible when PORFIRIO DIAZ is at hand with more troops and artillery. The Revolutionists are almost destitute of war material, and have no money except the small amounts they have been able to take from the pockets of the citizens, and which does not exceed about $40,000. The next steamer from Vera Cruz will, no doubt, bring very interesting particulars regarding the progress of the expedition.

THE ORGANIZERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

That the revolution in Yucatan had been planned in Havana is fully proven, as the leaders resided here for some time previous to the outbreak, and left this city on the 23d of November in the American fishing smack *Nevada* ostensibly for Key West, but really for the coast of Yucatan, which they reached on the 27th or 28th. The money collected for the fitting out of the expedition, intended, as supposed, for the Papal Zouaves at Rome, was used to charter the *Nevada*. The names of Thomas Arroyo, Ambrosio Garcia, Rafael Quijano, Inocente Ruir, Guillermo Viette, Carlos C. Castillo, Eugenio Calderon D. Mariclino, and Juan Ortoll appearing on the list of passengers. As soon as these persons had landed, and managed to enter Merida, which was garrisoned by the men of former battalion Sigers, once a part of the Imperial Army, they brought over the officers and men, and on the night of the 10th or 11th, the military sedition was an accomplished fact. The chief of the Revolutionists is Don MARCELINO VILLAFANA, who left Havana under the assumed name of Marcelino. VILLAFANA is one of those men to whom every revolution in Mexico gives birth—a soldier to-day, a General to-morrow; either a guerrilla akin to a highwayman, or a ponderous civil Governor presiding over a full magisterial bench; cruel and magnanimous by turns; in fact, one of those indescribable beings only to be found in these nondescript Spanish Republics; a man fit to be any and everything, changing his political coat and sentiments with every popular breeze; a specimen of the Mexican political hidalgo, and in fact a good representative of the principal traits of the modern Mexican. In the days of the Empire he rose to be a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Imperial Army, and went to Havana when Merida capitulated. The only one of all the former Imperial chiefs who has hitherto remained quiet in the United States, trying to earn an honorable subsistence for himself and family, is D. SALASARA.

The reputation of another of the passengers by the *Nevada* is somewhat worse. JUAN SISTO ORTOLL, *alias* Tranihete (Pruning Knife,) a name given to him by his comrades when he belonged to the band of the Thirteenth Battalion. In 1839, managed to obtain a commission in the militia by favoritism. His reputation as an incendiary, assassin and thief is the worst in Yucatan. He burned the church in the town of China in 1843, the Guadaloupe district in the town of Campeachy in 1857; sacked several estates in the same year, and is accused of too many crimes to be enumerated in a news letter. The lives of all these returned emigrants are forfeited whenever they fall into the hands of the expeditionary forces.

THE MEXICAN MISSION TO WASHINGTON.

The Mexican mission to Washington has not yet found an incumbent, but it is understood that Mr. ROMERO will return to Washington for a few months and then accept the Ministry of Finance to Mexico. His friends say that Mr. ROMERO's object, if not his only one in returning to the United States, is his intention to marry a young lady to whom he is betrothed. YGLISIAS has refused to gratify JUAREZ by retaining his position, and it is considered certain that Gov. ANZA will obtain the Ministry of the Interior. Congress passed a law permitting LERDO DE TEJARDO and BARARIEL to retain their posts as Ministers, and at the same time occupy the places to which they have been elected as Members of Congress and Judge of the Supreme Court. The full Cabinet nominations will be made in a few days.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN COTTON.

Immense quantities of foreign cotton are being introduced into the country to supply the factories in the interior. The journals in noticing this fact call upon the Government for a protective tariff. The *Ferro Caril, of Orizaba*, says: "It is very sad to see every day cargoes of this staple landed when our own country is filled with full as good, if not better, than that imported from the United States. We hope that within the present year our agriculturists will receive from the Government that protection so justly due them." A proposition has been presented to Congress to impose an additional duty on foreign cotton of fifty cents per pound; this has been done at the instance of emigrants from the United States who are now engaged in raising this staple.

THE STATE OF GUERRERO.

The six districts which have disowned the despotic government of DIEGO ALVEREZ, and acknowledged that of Gen. JIMINEZ, are reaping the benefits of his just and loyal administration. Those yet remaining under the rule of the former are calling upon JIMINEZ to deliver them from their unfortunate position. JIMINEZ is preparing an expedition against Acapulco and Tecpann. ALVEREZ is engaged in fortifying himself, and by arbitrary means has imposed forced loans, which has only had the tendency to increase the feeling of hatred already existing against him.

QUASIMODA.

CONNECTICUT.

The Democratic State Convention—Gov. English Nominated—His Address—The Platform.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1868.

To-day the Democratic State Convention was held at Music Hall in this city. There was a very large attendance of delegates and quite a number of spectators. The work of the Convention was short, as it was conceded on all hands that last year's ticket was to be nominated.

The Convention was called to order about 10:30 o'clock by Hon. JAMES GALLAGHER, Chairman of the State Committee, and JAMES H. OLMSTED, of Stamford, chosen temporary Secretary. On taking the chair he returned his thanks, and denounced the Republican Party for inconsistency on the suffrage question and for attacking the Supreme Court.

Committees on permanent organization, credentials and on resolutions were then appointed.

The Committee on Organization reported the following list of officers who were elected:

For Permanent Chairman—Hon. JAMES F. BABCOCK, of East Haven.

Vice-Presidents—Amos Bradley, S. L. Childs, J. O. Pettibone, H. G. Lewis, P. S. Bristol, Wm. S. Hall, Geo. W. Bentley, J. B. Colt, H. P. Whittlesey, Wm. L. Bennett, J. Godfrey, A. M. Brush, F. L. Burgess, Wm. H. Sabin, Theo. Baird, H. Sanford, John Wadwell, Curtis Bacon, J. L. Hommedieu, E. S. Ashley, J. G. Page.

Secretaries—E. A. Woodward, P. W. Hudson, O. F. Howett, T. P. Appell.

Mr. BABCOCK on being conducted to the chair, addressed the Convention briefly, predicting the reëlection of Gov. ENGLISH, and the success of the party in the Legislature.

On motion of Judge MITCHELL of Bristol, Gov. ENGLISH was nominated candidate for reëlection by acclimation amid great cheering.

Soon after the rest of the ticket was nominated by acclamation. It is as follows:

For Lieutenant-Governor—EPHRAIM H. HYDE, of Stafford.

For Secretary of State—LEVERETTE E. PEASE, of Somers.

For Treasurer—EDWARD S. MOSELEY, of Hampton.

For Comptroller—JESSE OLNEY, of Stratford.

The Committee on Credentials made their report. They reported every town in the State represented.

Gov. ENGLISH was then conducted upon the stage, and was welcomed with loud cheers. He addressed the Convention, and after signifying his acceptance of the nomination, continued:

You have met to-day, gentlemen, under circumstances of no ordinary character. Never, since the establishment of our government, have there been more vital issues at stake in an election by the people. The Constitution, which was made by our fathers as the cement of the Union, and which has just passed the fiery ordeal of a bloody civil war, is about being rent apart by the hand of partisan rage and the violence of embittered strife. It is now nearly three years since the close of our civil war; and yet so persistent and violent has been this dominant partisan faction in Congress, so bent on its own political aggrandizement and power, and so regardless of the rights of the States and the best interests of the people, that we are, in effect, no nearer a restored Union to-day than when the termination of hostilities was first announced. In ten States of the Union, which, according to the declaration of our forefathers, "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States," there is no such thing as freedom, independence, equality or sovereignty. They have been stripped by Federal legislation, with the sanction and approval of the Radical Party in this State, of every attribute of State authority and sovereignty, and lie to-day as powerlessly at the feet of Congress as ever did conquered territory at the feet of despotic power. But their assaults by the Radicals upon the Constitution have not ended with these flagrant acts of usurpation. They have carried the war into the very citadel, or last defensive point, of the Constitution, and are now assailing it in the most vital part of its organic structure. Ignoring the fact that the executive power is vested by the Constitution as absolutely and exclusively in the President as the legislative power is, or can be, in Congress, the latter branch of the Government has assumed the right to absorb all executive functions within itself, and exercise them arbitrarily in its own way. The Constitution makes the President Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. Congress makes, or assumes to make, a subordinate officer in the army his superior in command, and declares it an impeachable offence for the President to interfere in any way with his subordinate's authority. The right of the President to select his own Cabinet officers, and to remove them for insubordination or other cause, or at will, even, has been the settled doctrine and practice of the Government. Yet the Radical Congress assumes to force upon the President an obnoxious and dismissed Cabinet officer; and has so paralyzed the Executive arm that the most corrupt and unprincipled office-holder can be retained in place in defiance of the Executive will. Not content with striking down the Executive branch of the Government, it directs its legislative attacks against the judicial branch, and seeks to paralyze that august tribunal—the Supreme Court of the United States—upon the integrity of which hang the most vital issues of life, liberty and property. If the spirit which thus animates the Radicals in Congress cannot be met and stayed at the ballot-box, God save the country, for he alone can. While Congress is thus madly pushing its revolutionary measures, the country is paralyzed for the want of a proper financial policy, and is seeking in vain for relief in the proper acts of legislation. The enormous expense attending the military occupation of the South, including the vast horde of officers in the Freedmen's Bureau, is swelling our national indebtedness beyond the power of the people to endure. By the insane policy of the Radicals, taxation falls almost exclusively upon the people of the North, at a time when thousands are out of employment in almost every branch of business. Almost every branch of industry feels the effect of the general depression, and labor, seeking in vain for remunerative employment is at its lowest ebb. The cause of all this depression and suffering is to be found in the Radical legislation of the country, and in the coercive policy of reconstruction, which excludes ten States from the Union, and resorts to unconstitutional legislation and a military dictatorship to force, not negro equality, but negro supremacy, upon the South. The remedy for all this Radical folly and madness is in the hands of the people, and they can only effectually apply it by bringing the Government back to its old constitutional moorings, and placing it in the hands of those who will keep it safely anchored to the fundamental principles on which it was based. If the right of the people to self-government be an inherent and original one, then neither time, nor place, nor circumstance, nor positive or arbitrary enactment, can destroy it. A civil war may unfortunately assume such gigantic proportions, and involve so large a section of the country in its general meshes, as to destroy the Federal Government, but it can never destroy the States. For they are the primary sovereignties, the original dispensatories of power, and whatever changes may occur in the form of their government, its substantive character is never lost. Our Union is a union of separate States, of several individual bodies politic, and not a consolidation in which their separate existence is lost in the general body. No States should be more tenacious of these views as held by our fathers, or hold on to them with a firmer grasp, than the States of New-England. They are small in territorial extent, small in population, and smaller still in the resources of agricultural wealth and power; and their only means of protection and strength lie in the array of constitutional principles, as embodied in the legislative and judicial constructions heretofore given to the fundamental law. For us to strike down these principles now, in order to gratify the lust of a temporary sectional power, is to exasperate and invite similar acts of aggression whenever political combinations shall be arrayed in hostility against the manufacturing and commercial interests of New-England. I have not only a deep conviction, but what I may be allowed to call a proud and patriotic trust, that the people of this State, and of this country, will never give their sanction to the atrocious acts of tyranny that Congress is now exercising. My reliance is upon the patriotism, the intelligence, the virtue, the unsophisticated good sense and sober second thought of the American people.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY, from the Committee on Resolutions, then reported the following platform, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the present so-called Congress, consisting for the most part of men who have perverted the very objects of a Federal Legislature, by refusing representation to ten of the States of the Union, is, by reason of its existence in its present form, a revolutionary body, whose usurpation challenges the opposition of every Constitution-loving citizen.

Resolved, That this assemblage have usurped the authority of the Executive, and so have broken down the balance of power established by the fathers. They are now planning to rob the Judiciary of its powers, in order that it may be prevented from deciding in favor of the Constitution; they have deprived the legislative body of its own integrity, by so reducing its numbers as to enable the usurping remainder to carry out their destructive plans; they have denied the sovereign power of all the States, by placing a portion of them under military despotism; they have erected a number of new offices, and sent to a portion of the Republic a swarm of officers to harass the people, and they are now flooding with taxes the citizens of the North, for the purpose of enslaving their brethren of the South; they have in many instances abolished the right of trial by jury, and the right of *habeas corpus*, and by military force have overthrown the civil power, and deprived our people of their liberties; they have made war on the Constitution, on every department of the Government, on the States, and on the people, and have enslaved the white man, in order to give the ballot to the negro.

Resolved, That the continued and increasing wickedness and usurpation of this fractional Congress have aroused a popular indignation so just, so deep and so universal, that the doom of the tyrants is already written, and the prophecy of their destruction is sure to be accomplished at the ballot-box.

Resolved, That the unconstitutional legislation which we denounce, while it is established for the presumed benefit of the negro, is deranging business, paralyzing industry, ruining the merchant and the manufacturer and depriving the laborer of employment.

Resolved, That we are in favor of redeeming all our pecuniary obligations, and of paying the public debt in the manner provided by law, and that we therefore feel the necessity of reducing a system of taxation, more onerous than that of England or France, and organized in part for the destruction of State sovereignty. The Democratic Party are not in favor of repudiating either the debt or the Constitution of the country, and would therefore reduce the taxes as well as restore the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party are the friends of equal taxation, and will use all constitutional means to accomplish this desirable result.

Resolved, That the rights of our naturalized citizens, while sojourning in foreign countries, should be defended and maintained against every violation, with all the power of the Federal Government; and that, in the language of Gov. ENGLISH, "the Government should indicate, in unmistakable terms, its purpose to respect the rights of all citizens alike."

Resolved, That we are opposed to forcing negro suffrage on other States, or of establishing it in our own. We are opposed to the first, because we have no right to interfere with the domestic affairs of other sovereignties; we are opposed to the second, because the introduction of this inferior element would only lead to demoralization.

Resolved, That all experience has shown the evil consequences and the futility of passing laws to abolish the social habits of the people; that such laws violate the liberty of private judgment, are essentially tyrannical, impossible to execute, and, so far as they are attempted to be enforced, increase the very evil they pretend to remove.

Resolved, That for his various vetoes and messages protesting against the illegal acts of a dismembered Congress, and nobly sustaining the organic law of the republic, ANDREW JOHNSON, both merits and receives the sincere thanks of the American people.

Resolved, That in this crisis of the country, when all true patriots should unite their votes and influence, we cordially invite all Conservative men to act with us in upholding the rights of the States, and the integrity of the republic.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State, and the other officers elected with him on the State ticket, have performed their various duties with marked ability and fidelity, and in commending again to the suffrages of the people the ticket headed with the name of JAMES E. ENGLISH, we do so with the full assurance that they will elect it by a largely increased majority—and so place the old commonwealth still more strongly on the side of that Federal Union she so powerfully contributed to establish.

Short speeches were then made by Mr. WILLIAM J. HAMMERSLEY, of Hartford, Hon. JAMES GALLAGHER, of New-Haven, and JOHN H. GLOVER, of Fairfield, after which the Convention adjourned with cheers for the candidates.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Article number ninety-eight, as adopted by the Convention, disfranchises all persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable by imprisonment at hard labor; all paupers and persons under interdiction, and all leaders or officers of guerrilla bands during the late war. The following are disfranchised until after the 1st of January, 1878: All persons who before the 1st of June, 1861, held the offices of Vice-President, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster-General or Attorney-General of the United States, Diplomatic Agents of the United States, Members of Congress, Judges of the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the United States, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of this State or of other States, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts of this State, Judges of the Courts of last resort in other States, members of the Legislature of this State, since the adoption of the Constitution of 1852, who approved or encouraged the secession of this State, members of the Secession Convention who voted for or signed the ordinance of secession, and commissioned officers of the army and navy of the United States who at any time engaged in the late rebellion; provided that the Legislature may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Of the vote upon this article twenty of the colored delegates voted yea, and the same number in the negative.

Article 99 prescribes the oath to be taken by officers. The first paragraph is as follows: "I do solemnly swear that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men."

Article 100 defines treason against the State, and says no person can be convicted except upon the testimony of two witnesses to the same act or confession in open court.

Article 103 provides that the first Legislature convening under this Constitution shall make special appropriation for the liquidation of any portion of the debt of this Convention remaining unpaid or unprovided for.

The Convention adopted the articles under the title of "General Provisions," and then adjourned.

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Wednesday, Jan. 29.

This was the eighth day of the session of the Convention.

The Committee on Internal Improvements made a report, which was, without reading, ordered to be printed.

Mr. BILLINGS offered a letter detailing facts in regard to the Florida Railroad purchasing Government lands, and a resolution prohibiting the Legislature renewing the charter of the road, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

A petition was presented from the loyal citizens of South Florida, on which no action was taken, asking for State scrip redeemable in lands in compensation for property taken by Confederate officers during the war.

A resolution was passed requiring the State Treasurer to send in a report of the money in his hands, and to hold it subject to the action of the Convention; and prohibiting any officer of the Convention from drawing any funds from the Treasury without the vote of the Convention.

A resolution authorizing the issue of State scrip for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Convention, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution was introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee, prohibiting any distinction on account of color, in railroads, steamboats, or places of public amusement or instruction.

The Finance Committee was instructed to report regarding the per diem and mileage of members and officers.

The Committee on Finance reported that the financial agent had had an interview with Gen. MEADE, who instructed the Convention to levy a direct tax, and offered to assist its collection, if necessary. He also empowered the Convention to draw funds for its necessary expenses from the State Treasury, if it contained any. The report was adopted.

An amendment to the rules was offered expelling any member guilty of bribery or intimidation; but the Chair ruled the motion out of order.

The Convention adjourned amid much confusion and excitement.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The North Carolina Reconstruction Convention was mainly occupied to-day in discussing the report of the Committee for the relief of the people. The ordinance reported removes the jurisdiction of all State Courts in matters of contract or debt, and suspends all judgments, executions and process for the collection of all debts created before May, 1865, until July, 1869, or until the new Constitution and Government go into effect. It asks Gen. CANBY to enforce the ordinance.

Various amendments were proposed, but no definite action was taken. A resolution was adopted authorizing a committee to effect a loan of $10,000, to pay the mileage of the members.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Jan. 29.

In the Convention to-day a resolution was introduced for the purchase by the State of all lands forced on the market, and then to be sold to actual settlers; also praying Congress to appropriate the collected cotton tax of South Carolina, $3,000,000, for purchasing land to be sold to the poor.

An ordinance providing for taxation for the payment of the expenses of the Convention, amounting to $75,000, was passed.

The proprietors and editors of the *Mercury* were to-day excluded from the Convention. This was done to prevent breaches of the peace and personal collisions on the floor.

Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, Jan. 29.

In the Reconstruction Convention to-day a preamble and resolutions were offered and referred, that as but few loyal papers were published in the State and as few loyal citizens encouraged journals that will advocate true Republican principles and unqualified loyalty to the Constitution and laws, it shall be the duty of the first Legislature convened under the Constitution framed by this Convention, to provide for the election of an official printer in each Congressional district, county and municipality, and such officer shall have all of the official printing, including all advertisements inserted in said journals, at rates of compensation to be fixed by law.

The Committee on Distribution reported an appeal to Congress to appropriate as much of the tax levied on cotton in 1867 in this State as will enable the Freedmen's Bureau to supply the actual wants of the citizens of Mississippi without regard to color. The best information they have shows that actual want will exist before another crop can be gathered.

It was ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of nine on the draft of the Constitution.

The vote of yesterday accepting Mr. ORR's resignation as Chairman of the Committee on Printing was reconsidered, and it was decided not to accept it by a heavy vote.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The Convention adopted a resolution asking Gen. SCHOFIELD to allow voters to register where they may reside at the time of the election.

A member said the resolution was unnecessary, as Gen. SCHOFIELD would soon issue an order for a new registration.

During the debate a Conservative used the words, "that infamous tyrant, Congress."

Some confusion followed, several members claiming that the words were disorderly.

The question was left unsettled by the order of the day coming up.

A member demanded the expulsion of the reporter of the *Dispatch* on account of a statement made in that paper.

The motion was decided not in order.

At the afternoon session much excitement was caused on the Republican side by one member calling another "a —— liar." Chairs were caught up, but the interposition of the members stopped the difficulty.

The day, apart from these interruptions, was spent in discussing taxation.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Five additional sections of the Bill of Rights were adopted by the Convention. Taxation is to be *ad valorem* only, and uniform on all property taxed; the poll tax is not to exceed one dollar, and is exclusively for educational purposes. The twenty-fourth section reads as follows: "The social *status* of the citizen shall never be the subject of legislation."

The Relief bill was made the special order for Friday next.

A circular issued to-day by Gen. MEADE says many inquiries by letter and otherwise have been made to the Commanding-General as to the proper construction of the ordinances legalized by him in general orders, and says he has no leisure, nor is it his province to answer. These ordinances, as enforced by his orders, are to be deemed a part of the laws of the State in which they were respectively adopted, and construed and enforced by the Courts accordingly.

A Noted Clergyman and Public Lecturer says of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES:" "In all my lecturing tours, I put Troches into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen." Public speakers, vocalists, and all others who exercise the voice, should never fail of using the Troches. They surpass all other preparations in clearing and strengthening the voice, removing hoarseness, allaying irritation of the throat, and as a cough remedy are pre-eminently the best.

"Knowledge is power," and to know that in Dr. TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, you have an invaluable remedy against Neuralgia, Nerve-ache and all complaints of the nerves, must be consoling to those so afflicted. The effect of this medicine on the nerve-fluid is beyond conception. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot No. 120 TREMONT-ST., BOSTON, MASS. Price $1 per package; by mail, two postage-stamps extra.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.
Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865,
I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the
VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL,)
which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.
The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Vermont Spring Water, which Cures Cancer, Scrofula, Eating Ulcers, Kidney Diseases, &c., is sold by druggists in bottles marked "Vermont Spring, Saxe & Co., Sheldon, Vt." to guard against imposition. Wholesale depot, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

Cold Feet Cured.—A new discovery: no doctors, no medicine, no insoles; 25 cents covers all expense. Remit this amount to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Ladies' White Satin, Kid and Linen gaiter boots and slippers; ladies' Artic over-shoes and India rubbers, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, Laroche, Joubert et Cie Paris Wedding and Visiting Cards.

DIED.

ABERNETHY.—At Sheldon, Vt., on Sunday, Jan. 26, MARIA, wife of Charles Abernethy, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 14 East 14th-st., on Thursday at 1 P. M., without further notice.

BEACH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 28, WOOSTER BEACH, Sr., in the 71st year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

BEATTYS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 28, HEPSEBETH, wife of Thomas Beattys, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the M. E. Church, Pine's Bridge, on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

CRAFT.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 27, SARAH A. CRAFT.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Oakey's,) at 2 o'clock this day, (Thursday.)

DAVIDSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 29, GILBERT C. DAVIDSON, in the 50th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his brother, John McB. Davidson, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 116 West 23d-st., on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

HAYWARD.—On Monday, Jan. 27, of heart disease, THOMAS HAYWARD, Past Grand Master of Masons of Florida, aged 71 years.

Funeral on Friday, Jan. 31, at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 409 West 34th-st.

☞ The members of Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275, F. & A. M., are hereby notified to attend a special communication of the Lodge, at their rooms, corner of Centre and Grand sts., on Friday, Jan. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to M. W., THOS. HAYWARD, Past Grand Master of Florida. The members of the Grand Lodge and the fraternity are cordially invited to attend.

WESLEY B. CHURCH, Master.

MEAD.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 29, SARAH TAYLOR, infant daughter of William J. and Kate C. Mead.

POMEROY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 28, of diphtheria, CHARLES DANIEL, only son of Rev. Charles S. and Clara T. Pomeroy, aged 10 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 38 Lee-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

ROOKER.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 28, WILLIAM, eldest son of Myron H. Rooker, aged 14 years.

Funeral from the residence of his father, 13th-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 4 P. M.

VOSE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 29, JOHN GORHAM, infant son of John G. and Myra R. Vose.

MISCELLANEOUS.

540 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED,
THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING
WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT
OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The remaining ten miles will be finished as soon as the weather permits the road-bed to be sufficiently packed to receive the rails. The work continues to be pushed forward in the rock cuttings on the western slope with unabated energy, and a much larger force will be employed during the current year than ever before. The prospect that the whole
GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC
WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870,
was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. These means are divided into four classes:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS,

having thirty years to run, and bearing six per cent. currency interest, at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a *second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the Company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the Company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien.

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the Government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the Bondholders are Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New-York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these Bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute *donation* from the Government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre, at the lowest valuation.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which $8,500,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 540 miles) at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining 186 of the 1,100 miles assumed to be built by the Union Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile,

THE TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES
WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

914 miles, at $68,058	$62,205,012
186 miles, at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c.	4,500,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the United States Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

AVAILABLE CASH RESOURCES FOR BUILDING
ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES:

United States Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital Stock paid in on the work now done	8,500,000
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1 50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$88,276,000

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

JAN. 8, 1868.

TAKING MEDICINE TO CURE DISEASES occasioned by a deficiency of iron in the blood, without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone. The PERUVIAN SYRUP (a protoxide of iron) supplies this deficiency, and builds up an iron constitution.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES,
for Ladies and Gentlemen. Twenty-five, Thirty and Forty, to Three Hundred Dollars each. For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS, NEW STYLES,
Two, Three, Four, Five and Six, to Seventy-five Dollars a Set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN.
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions, for sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BLACK EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.
Two, Three, Four, Five and Six, to Fifty Dollars a Set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, respectfully informs his patients and the public that he will be (professionally) at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and every TUESDAY thereafter. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, 28th, WEDNESDAY, 29th, THURSDAY, 30th inst. and SATURDAY, 1st prox., closing at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:55; C, G and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G, 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS FROM $20 to $40 each, for in or outdoor use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

TAFT & TYLER, IMPORTERS, NO. 54 Cedar-st., offer for sale, at lowest market rates, Essential Oils, Vanilla Beans, Bay Rum, French, German and English drugs.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the close of 1865, or to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,373 New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANSWER TO MEDICAL INQUIRIES.

The large number of letters we are daily receiving from physicians in all parts of the United States, Canadas, &c., soliciting information in regard to the marvelous curative powers of Sarsaparillian and its associates, and the new principles secured in the Renovating Resolvent, compels us to publish our replies through the Press, as the clerical labor involved to answer each letter would require a force nearly equal to the United States Treasury Department at Washington.

RADWAY & CO.

R. R. R. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DEAR DOCTOR: The new principles introduced into our remedies do not consist of new ingredients, but simply a new method of extracting and combining the medical properties of vegetable substances; dispensing entirely with the inert matter which enters so largely into the ordinary preparations of Sarsaparillas, Pills and Lotions in general use.

SARSAPARILLIAN, as used in the RENOVATING RESOLVENT, is the crystalline principle of Sarsaparilla, wherein all the medical virtues of the root reside. By our new process one ounce of the extract of Sarsaparilla contains more of the curative power than twenty pounds of the crude root, as prepared in the advertised Sarsaparillas.

Your second inquiry, "as to the compensating properties of the Resolvent, and its superiority over all Direct Specific Remedies"—more especially in diseases located in the LUNGS, LIVER, SKIN, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND UTERINE ORGANS—we direct your attention to these facts. We adopt the channel of the Press in replying to your inquiries that hundreds of other physicians, who are writing to us for information in regard to the new principles recently introduced in our remedies, and our views on the dangerous use of direct remedies of exclusive properties in organic derangements, to save us the great labor involved in answering each letter.

Direct Remedies of exclusive properties to act on any particular organ or gland, and as a general medicine, unless under the immediate supervision of a physician, is detrimental—as in all specific remedies of great power that augment the secreting functions of the depraved or diseased organs, suspends the functions of others. If the Lungs are diseased or ulcerated, secreting thick, stringy matter, or phlegm, and the constituent secretions of the lungs arrested, these secretions seek escape through the kidneys, which may be detected by the carbon or high color in the urine. The liver, stomach, skin, and other glands become impaired, as all know who suffer with phthisis, chronic cough, consumption, laryngitis, bronchitis, &c. Hydrocyanic acid, essential oil of almonds, tolu, antimony, opium, &c., that form the basis of the popular lung pectorals, cough syrups and consumptive remedies, will, if used indiscriminately, not only augment the decay of the lungs, but will establish a foreign secretion in other organs involved. The functions of the liver, instead of secreting bile, will be forced into secreting the constituent secretions of the lungs and the kidneys, instead of separating the constituent secretions of urine from the blood, secrete those of the skin, liver, and lungs, not secreted by the liver or absorbed in the circulation.

So with the kidneys, the influence of direct diuretics, by which term we designate agents that are not decomposed in their passage from the stomach to the kidneys, such as buchu, cubebs, juniper, copavia, gin, turpentine, &c., act so powerfully on the kidneys that they suspend the functions of the skin, liver, lungs, &c.

In such cases, the excrements of the bowels and excretions from the skin are scanty. To give these direct diuretics in diabetes, incontinence of urine, dropsy, as general remedies, will result in degeneration or paralysis of the kidneys and seriously involve other organs.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is the only compensating remedy in general use that can be used with safety, with the absolute certainty of curing the patient. A dose or two will loosen the thick phlegm and spongy matter deposited in the lungs, and enable the patient to expectorate with ease. It being a compensating remedy, it restores functional harmony and healthy actions of all the organs. Its curative properties are communicated through the BLOOD, SWEAT, URINE, and fluids of the system. Whenever there is ulceration or diseased deposits, it resolves away the deposits, and heals the sores and ulcers, and supplies the waste of the body with new and healthy material.

There is no medicine in vogue that possesses such wonderful power over diseases of the kidneys, bladder, urinary and uterine organs. Its marvelous power in dissolving calculi, and the facility with which it enables the passage of concretions through the kidneys, uterus and bladder, has elicited inquiries from European as well as American physicians. And its extraordinary power in exterminating the virus of syphilis, and driving mercury that has accumulated out of the system of patients uncured by the suppressive treatment of vapor baths of mercury, sulphur, potass, arsenic, &c., and its rapid efficacy in the removal of skin eruptions, discolorations, pimples, blotches, tetters, spots, salt rheum, ring-worm, &c., certainly entitles it to the consideration of physicians. If you have patients suffering with phthisis, or ulcerated lungs, chronic cough, employ the Resolvent, and rub the chest freely with the Ready Relief; if there is indication of constipation or costiveness, one or two of Radway's Pills will secure a regular movement of the bowels. The reparative powers of the Resolvent exceed any tonic or bitter principles known. The general strength is increased, a good appetite always secured, and pure blood guaranteed.

If you have under treatment obstinate cases of nephritis desquamative dropsy, renal disease of the kidneys, weakness, irritation of the bladder; or you discover brick-dust, albuminous lithic acid, or sugar, or other deposits in the urine, or the urine is of a pale straw color, or high brown, or greenish tint, or opithal casts, or threads, or turbid, cloudy or smoky urine, the Resolvent will soon change these signs of threatened danger to its natural sherry color.

THE READY RELIEF, applied to the spine, along the thighs, hips, and small of the back, where there are pains, will quickly remove all uneasiness. RADWAY'S PILLS, in doses of one to three, as the case may require, will greatly aid the RESOLVENT in the cure. Physicians will be supplied with RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT at $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen; $1 per bottle. RELIEF, $5 per dozen, or 50c. per bottle. PILLS, $2 50 per dozen, or 25c. per box, at No. 87 Maiden-lane.

RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—All letters for medical advice, address JOHN RADWAY, M. D. Consultation free from 12 to 2 P. M., No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

To J. M. L——lls, M. D., Chicago, Illinois.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NO. 5 NOW READY.
THE AMERICAN ATHENÆUM,
Devoted to the Progressive and Æsthetic Sciences.
Number Five of THE AMERICAN ATHENÆUM issued to-day, and is
ENLARGED TO TWENTY-FOUR PAGES!
Terms: Five dollars a year. Specimen numbers sent on receipt of ten cents.
For sale by all Newsdealers.
THE AMERICAN ATHENÆUM,
No. 63 William-st., New-York.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN
on the errors and abuses incident to youth and early manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia.

POLITICAL.

RALLY! CITIZENS, RALLY!
"PRESERVE THE REPUBLIC."

A Grand Mass Meeting will be held at Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7 o'clock, "To protest against the dangerous acts of the Radicals in Congress." The following eminent speakers are to address the meeting:

Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts.
Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin.
Hon. A. G. THURMAN, of Ohio.
Hon. T. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.
Hon. JAMES S. THAYER, of New-York.
Hon. RODNEY M. PRICE, of New-Jersey.
GEO. TICKNOR CURTIS, of New-York, and others.

EDWIN FERGUSON,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

A. T. CANFIELD, }
J. R. PURDY, } Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The several Assembly District Associations are hereby directed to meet at their respective headquarters, between the hours of 7½ and 9 o'clock, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31 inst., and elect three delegates and three alternate delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on Feb. 5, 1868.

The President of each District Association, or, in his absence, the proper officer, shall appoint three inspectors, who shall receive and count the ballots, and certify to the ticket, or persons elected. The President and Secretaries shall also sign the credentials.

Notice of the time and place of holding said elections shall be advertised in the TIMES and *Commercial Advertiser*.

The delegates elected under this call will meet corner of 23d-st. and Broadway on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1868, at 7½ P. M., for consultation.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

A. J. PLUMB, }
MICHAEL HALLORAN, } Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members are requested to meet at No. 156 1st-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, between the hours of 7½ and 9 o'clock, and elect, by ballot, delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

ROBERT B. BOYD, President.

C. ZIEGLER, }
H. G. CARTER, } Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of this Committee will be held corner of 23d-st. and Broadway this THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

A. J. DITTENHOEFFER, Chairman.

A. J. PLUMB, }
MICHEL HALLORAN, } Secretaries.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A meeting of the Club will be held at No. 143 Hudson-st., on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 30, 1868, at 7½ o'clock. By order.

THOS. OUTWATER, President.

EDWARD SYRNS, }
THOS. CUMMINGS, } Secretaries.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members are requested to meet at Headquarters on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, and elect delegates to the Republican State Convention.

JOHN LALOR, President.

JOHN GERMAN, }
G. F. STULZMAN, } Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal cu ent prices, and keep on hand a full suppl of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&C.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Jan. 29, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 50 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 30 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HOMEOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $200,000.

SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD GUARANTEED. THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY ARE OPEN AT THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BROAD-ST. AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BELDING, KEITH & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,
No. 80 Lombard-st., London, E. C.
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, UNITED STATES BONDS AND ALL AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Orders for British products promptly executed.
Liberal advances made on approved consignments.
Collections made and drafts retired.
Circulars (published weekly) forwarded on application.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the following notes and draft, stolen from the subscriber on Monday evening last, in a 34th-st. car, at Broadway and 26th-st.:

Note of Thomas McLean & Co., at 40 days, indorsed by J. S. Dale, Jan. 3, 1868, for $1,000.

Note of F. S. Hickok, indorsed by A. McOwen, dated Jan. 9, at 60 days, $110.

Note of Jeremiah Pangburn and E. K. Adams, indorsed by Wm. Crawford, dated Jan. 17, 1868, payable in three months, $1,249 34.

Note of Howard J. Montgomery, to order of W. H. Colwell & Co., dated Jan. 14, at one month, $128 53.

Note of J. Weidenfeld, dated Jan. 14, 1868, at two months, to the order of Wm. H. Colwell & Co., $952 75.

Acceptance of A. Oliver, $400.

Fifty dollars reward will be paid for a return of these papers.

W. H. COLWELL,
3d-av., corner of 128th-st., Harlem.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES N. COBB,	PHILIP M. LYDIG,
JOHN Q. JONES,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
ROBERT RAY,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	GEORGE A. JONES,
SANFORD COBB,	WILLIAM H. GUION,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.	

At a subsequent meeting, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reelected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1868, FROM THE following named Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office, viz.:

FIRST PREFERRED SINKING FUND.
CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND.
GENERAL FIRST MORTGAGE.
APPLETON EXTENSION.
GREEN BAY EXTENSION.
GALENA AND CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGE.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Company's Ten Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds will receive par and accrued interest thereon, by presenting the same to A. L. Pritchard, Treasurer Chicago and North Western Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, on or before Feb. 1, 1868. Interest will cease on this issue of Bonds from and after Feb. 1, 1868.

H. W. BLODGETT,
President C. and M. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 18th day of January next. The transfer-books to be closed from the 18th day of January until the 5th day of February next. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE MILwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be closed on the 22d inst., (preparatory to a dividend on the First and Second Preferred Shares, and an exchange of bonds by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for said shares, under the arrangement for sale of the former to the latter Company.) The bonds will be ready for exchange at time of payment of dividend on the 1st of February next. The books will be reopened Feb. 3. CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.,
Jan. 27, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on Wednesday, January 29, at 2 P. M., at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., and reopen on Saturday, Feb. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., No. 26 Exchange-place. GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 157 Broadway, Jan. 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. The poll will be opened from 12 to 1 P. M.

JAMES T. WILSON, Secretary.

C. F. I. & C.—FOR COST, FREIGHT, INSURance and commission, any production of Great Britain can be procured at the lowest market rates through Messrs. BELDING, KEITH & CO., American Bankers and Merchants, No. 80 Lombard-st., London. Orders by cable promptly executed. Circulars issued weekly on application.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST proximo on Bonds of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, will be paid at their office, corner of 51st-st. and 10th-av.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, BALANCED and closed by an experienced book-keeper. Address S. F. K., Box No. 2,568 Post-office

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

THE
National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	111⅝	111¾	10-40 Coupon.....	104	104¼
Coupon, 1881....	111⅝	111¾	Gold	140⅞	141
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108	108½	June, 7.30.........	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111	111¼	July, 7.30.........	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109	109¼	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109⅜	110	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107½	107⅝	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116⅜
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107½	107⅝	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115⅜	116
10-40 Reg.......	104	104¼	U. S. 3 ℘ c. Cer.	100¼	100⅜

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates,
FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILWAY CO.'S
FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT
BONDS
FOR SALE.

TOTAL ISSUE...... .... $2,310,000.

These Bonds are the first and only Mortgage on a completed railroad, 162 miles in length, running from Keokuk to Des Moines, the capital of Iowa. The balance of the entire issue, 268 Bonds of $1,000 each, are now offered on favorable terms.

The subscribers have sold over a million dollars of these Bonds at par to parties investing for estates and to capitalists. The principal of these Bonds can be registered payable to the holder.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
No. 47 Exchange-place, New York.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

At the annual election held the 21st inst. the following gentlemen were reelected Directors for the ensuing year:

HENRY P. DE GRAAF,	J. W. DOMINICK,
LEVI H. MACE,	ALBERT DUNG,
WM. R. FOSTER,	ANDREW C. BENEDICT,
WM. E. CLARK,	JOHN Q. ADAMS,
GABRIEL W. COITE,	JOHN SNIFFIN,
CHARLES D. BAILEY,	GEO. M. VANDERLIP,
LORIN INGERSOLL,	WM. H. FLANDROW,
HENRY M. BAILEY.	

At a meeting of the Board held subsequently HENRY P. DE GRAAF, Esq., was unanimously elected President. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 167 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Jan. 9, 1868, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was elected President and E. ALLIGER was appointed Secretary pro tem.

At a subsequent meeting held Jan. 18, Mr. WILLIAM B. HOGDSDON was appointed Secretary to take effect Feb. 1, 1868. E. ALIGER, Secretary, pro tem.

RACINE,
KENOSHA,
MILWAUKIE AND
WATERTOWN BONDS

Bought by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

METROPOLITAN GAS.
CITIZENS' GAS.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of this Company, on the 31st day of December, 1867, is published in conformity with the provisions of its charter:

Premiums unearned 31st December, 1866....		$187,766 43
Premiums received during the year ending 31st December, 1867		1,105,845 13
Total premiums		$1,293,611 56
Earned premiums of the year	$989,551 63	
Losses and expenses	438,374 50	
Re-insurance and return premiums	240,069 78	
ASSETS, 31st December, 1867.		
Cash in banks	$147,679,56	
United States stock	314,400 00	
Stocks of States and corporations, and loans on demand	194,444 13	—$656,523 69
Subscription notes (of which $169,327 19 are not yet used,)	$418,782 58	
Bills receivable, uncollected premiums and accrued interest	365,766 55	
Salvages and unsettled accounts	21,698 14	—$806,247 27
Total amount of assets		$1,462,770 96

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip certificates, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st March next.

After allowing for probable losses in the case of vessels out of time, and unsettled claims, they have also declared a dividend, free from Government tax, of fifteen per cent. on the net amount of Earned Premiums of the year, ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on or after the 1st March next to dealers entitled to the same.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,	LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH,
GEORGE MOSLE,	SIMON DE VISSER,
EDWARD F. DAVISON,	JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
A. LEMOYNE, JR.,	ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
E. H. R. LYMAN,	FRED'K G. FOSTER,
HENRY R. KUNHARDT,	GEORGE CHRIST,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,	RICHARD P. RUNDLE,
LAWRENCE WELLS,	JOHN A. RALLI,
FRANCIS COTTENET,	JAMES BROWN,
CHARLES LULING,	N. D. CARLILE,
ALEX'R HAMILTON, JR.,	WILLIAM SCHALL,
GEORGE F. THOMAE,	LEOPOLD HUFFER,
CARL L. RECKNAGEL,	WM. S. WILSON,
W. F. CARY, JR.,	F. COUSINERY,
CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,	GUSTAV SCHWAB,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	JOHN F. SCHEPELER.

EUGENE DUTILH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

NOTICE.

This Company have made arrangements to issue, when desired, Policies and Certificates payable in London and Liverpool, at the counting rooms of Messrs. DRAKE, KLEINWORT & COHEN.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after the 1st February next, at the office of Robert Garrett & Sons, Baltimore, and hereafter the interest on both the First and Second Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the office of Robert Garrett & Sons.

(Signed,) SAMUEL B. KEYS,
Financial Agent.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.,
HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 22, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, at the Fourth National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds are under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

$200,000 (VARIOUS SUMS) TO LEND on satisfactory real estate bond and mortgage security in New-York and Brooklyn.

R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 78 Cedar-st.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY,

14th-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
RIBBONS, LACE, EMBROIDERIES,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS, CORSETS, &c.,
WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
KID GLOVES, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

FRENCH CORSETS AND SKIRTS—VELvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's Opera Kids, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DIVIDENDS.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL
AND THE
CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

On the 3d day of February, 1868, a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, and in proportion on part-paid stock, clear of tax, will be payable at their offices, in New-York and Philadelphia, to the stockholders of the above joint Companies on the books Jan. 15, 1868. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 23, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	113,100

Thirty-fourth Dividend.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent. free from tax, Feb. 1, 1868. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1868.

TWENTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 111 Liberty-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the full stock, and THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the scrip stock (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 4th day of February next. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK,
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th February next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst. to 10th proximo inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the Berdan Firearms Company has been declared by the Directors payable Feb. 10, at the office of L. P. Morton & Co., No. 30 Broad-st. The books of the Company will be closed for transfers Feb. 3, and reopened on the 8th of February, 1868. WALTER H. BURNS, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 20, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders free from Government tax, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 5th proximo.

The transfer books will close on the 25th inst. and reopen on the 5th proximo.

H. L. LANSING, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND BANK,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 29, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

(Signed) A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next.

Transfer book will be closed from 25th instant to 1st proximo. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February.

The transfer books will remain closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

26TH DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER Fire Insurance Company will pay a dividend of five per cent, free of tax, on and after the 1st February, at their office corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000,
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, Prest. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Prest.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WHITTEMORE & MOTT, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, government securities and gold.

Office (until May 1) at No. 13 Broad-st.

E. P. WHITTEMORE,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
WM. F. MOTT, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.—THE SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN C. HENDERSON, JONATHAN F. WHIPPLE and DELOS W. GITCHELL, under the firm name of WHIPPLE & GITCHELL, has been dissolved.

The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated at No. 464 Broome-st., New-York, by JOHN C. HENDERSON, or his agent CHARLES R. HENDERSON, who are alone authorized to collect the accounts due the late firm, and to sign its name in liquidation.

JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DELOS W. GITCHELL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

The business of the Matteawan Hat Works will be continued by JOHN C. HENDERSON on his own account, assisted by Mr. D. W. GITCHELL.

JOHN C. HENDERSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SMITH & MYERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. RAWDON MYRES retiring.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH alone will sign in liquidation.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH,
F. RAWDON MYERS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1868.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH will continue the iron business at the same place. Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRAY, PRINCE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, gold, bonds, &c.

HENRY WINTHROP GRAY,
(late of N. & G. Griswold,)
J. D. PRINCE,
G. T. GREEN.

No. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of H. V. BUTLER & SON, for the purpose of transacting a paper commission business, and are at present located at No. 61 Chambers-st., New-York.

H. V. BUTLER,
H. V. BUTLER, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF HAY & BOLLES IS dissolved by the death of Mr. John D. Bolles.

The Banking and Stock Commission business will be continued at No. 78 Broadway, under the name and style of SILAS C. HAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LIGHTHALL PATENT CONdenser, from steamer Ericsson, nearly new, used but six times, capacity of 1,200 gallons per day; cost $1,000; will be sold for $250. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM HOISTING ENGINE ON Pier No. 6 North River. Apply to HENRY SIMPSON, No. 51 West-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. M. SCRIBA,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 38 Pine-st.

City and country property of every description bought, sold and rented.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42½ 5th-av.

GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye-glasses at the Optical Institute No. 1,182 Broadway. E. W. HUNTER.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice, that on the 3d day of January, A.D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABEL DAVIS, of Seneca Falls, in the County of Seneca, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that in pursuance of the 12th Section of the Bankrupt Act, an adjourned meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at S. G. Hadley's office, in the village of Watertown, before Sterling G. Hadley, Esq., Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BENJAMIN ASHLEY, Deputy U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Northern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANKLIN A. THURSTON and JAMES KYLE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 22d day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS STEWART, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., Room No. 3, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats L. Morris, Register, on the 15th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock noon. BENAJAH DEACON, U. S. Marshal,

JAN. 29, 1868. as Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH E. ISAAC, a Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Chambers of the said District Court before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1868.

ja16-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HARRIS, a Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1868.

ja16-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN S. WESTCOTT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy at the City of New-York, in said District, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1868. To the creditors of Stephen S. Westcott, take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by Stephen S. Westcott, of the town of Kirkland, in Oneida County, New-York, late of the town of Rockland, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; and that the 1 th day of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, Orange County and State of New-York, in said District, before Mr. John W. Little, Register, in bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further take notice that the second and third general meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the same time and place, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS.

ja16—1aw3wTh Clerk of the District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL CUDDY, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Michael Cuddy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and notice is further given that the second and third meetings of creditors of the said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress aforesaid, will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1868.

ja16-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of JOHN W. HOGENCAMP, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John W. Hogencamp, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1868.

ja16-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES G. PORTEOUS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James G. Porteous, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1868.

ja16-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM TYRREL, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Tyrrel, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1868.

ja16-1aw3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY S. LANSING, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry S. Lansing, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place. Dated New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1868.

ja16-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID FELT, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York in said District on the 28th day of January A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of David Felt: Take notice, that a petition has been filed in said Court by David Felt, of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

GEO. F. BETTS,

ja30-1aw3wTh* Clerk of the District Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER W. GALLAUDET, a bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1868.

ja30-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES B. ARCHER, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of James B. Archer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 22d day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,

ja30-1aw3wTh* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES H. JONES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARCUS G. HEILNER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN SPARKS, of the Township of Union, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BENAJAH DEACON, U. S. Marshal,

DATED, Jan. 28, 1868. as Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD B. ZIPPERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, 29th day of January, 1868.

ja30-1aw3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK E. LUTHY, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts.—By order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1868.

ja30-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. STEVENS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James H. Stevens, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of January, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

ja30-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS WESTERVELT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cornelius Westervelt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who was, to wit, on the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

ja30-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN B. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stephen B. Smith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York the 24th day of January A. D. 1868.

WALTER DURACK, Assignee,

ja30-1aw3wTh* No. 9 Chambers-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHMOND HIBBARD, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Richmond Hibbard, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

ja30-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of February, 1868, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and station, as required.

The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound; the beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. *No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by Act of Congress.*

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

BURLINGTON BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 25, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following timber, viz.:

115,000 linear (or cubic) feet of Hemlock timber, 12 inches square, in sticks not less than 32 feet in length.
33,000 linear (or cubic) feet of White Pine timber, 12 inches square, in sticks not less than 30 feet in length.
25,000 feet, b. m., of 3-inch Hemlock Plank.
14,000 feet, b. m., of 3-inch White Pine Plank.
8,500 Treenails (elm or oak) 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter.

Pine, Spruce or Ash timber may be delivered in lieu of all or part of the first item of this bill. The whole must be delivered at Burlington, Vt., before the 1st of July, 1868, and at least one-third as soon as navigation opens on Lake Champlain. It must be of the best quality, perfectly straight, of the exact specified dimensions throughout. No other will be received. The prices named must cover all expense of delivery and preparing for inspection, &c., at such points as may be required. The proposals to be made in duplicate, guaranteed, and in accordance with the prescribed forms, which may be obtained upon application at this office.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

J. W. BARLOW,
Capt. of Engineers, Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house on the lots of ground known as Nos. 85, 87 and 89 Roosevelt-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Building and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," Proposals for Painting."

"Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named." The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MORRIS FRIEDSAM,
WM. KENNEDY,
EDWARD SWEENEY,
THOMAS DRISCOLL,
A. J. FULLERTON,
Board of Trustees Fourth Ward.

DATED Jan. 22, 1868.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE EMERALD,
A NEW ILLUSTRATED IRISH NEWSPAPER,

will be published on MONDAY next.

The trade are requested to forward their orders at once to

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Publishers' Agent.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS. LOTS. LOTS. LOTS.

In the avenues and up-town streets, desirably located for speculation or investment. MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-street.

FOR SALE—BY D. M. SEAMAN, NO. 14 PINE-st.:

LAURENS-ST.—60x94, near Grand-st.
LAURENS-ST.—50x100, near Houston-st.
LAURENS-ST.—25x100, near Houston-st.
LAURENS-ST.—25x25, corner Houston-st.
CANAL-ST.—25x25, corner Laurens-st.
GREENE-ST.—25x100, near Prince-st.
BROADWAY—Corner, 25x198, through to Crosby-st.
Also, first-class and medium-priced houses in all locations. Printed list on application.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

W. 51st-st., 4-story h. s. b. s., bet. 5th and 6th avs.	$20,000
47th-st., 3-story h. s. b. s., bet. 5th and 6th avs.	25,000
56th-st., 4-story h. s. b. s.	25,000
36th-st., 3-story h. s. b. s.	15,000
E. 62d-st., 3-story h. s. b. s.	11,000
78th-st., 3-story h. s. bk.	7,500

And a large number of other houses desirably located.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 630 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 41 West 35th-st., together with the furniture, which is very handsome, and but a short time in use. Apply to JOSEPH P. FIRSSON, No. 1,269 Broadway, before 12 o'clock, or at No. 11 Wall-st., after 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 124TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., three-story modern high-stoop Philadelphia-brick house; price $12,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—9TH-AV. DESIRABLY LOCATED property, near 23d-st., can be bought low on accommodating terms. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC BRICK houses, situated Nos. 19 and 23 Ridge-st., this City. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, Executor, No. 11 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE WELL-BUILT two-story and extension cottage, with two or four lots, in the highest locality in Brooklyn, twenty minutes from the ferry. M. A. RULAND, No. 5 Beekman-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$3,000,000 REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN NEW JERSEY.—Col. J. A. MARTIN, General Real Estate, Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Agency, head office Rahway, N. J., offers for sale the above amount of real estate, containing every variety and condition of farms, from $1,000 to $50,000 per farm; all within from one to two hours of New-York City. Also, houses and lots in all the principal cities and towns in the State. Fifty houses for sale in Rahway, N. J., with twenty-one trains per day by New-Jersey Railroad; fifty to sixty minutes from New-York. J. A. MARTIN.

TO INVALIDS,—ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.—For sale, at a very low price, a very fine residence, with 20 acres of land, in the City and upon the Bay of St. Augustine; house well furnished; abundance of fruit, orange, lemon, peach, &c.

ALSO,

one of the best farms in Litchfield County, Conn., 800 acres in a body, upon the Housatonic Railroad; price $45,000; for sale or exchange for City property. For particulars inquire of

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A first class residence with all the modern improvements in a most desirable location; large grounds, handsomely laid out and well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; the house was built for the occupancy of the owner, and no expense spared in its erection; terms easy. Apply to MULFORD & CRANE, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONN., the residence of the late Major-Gen. Sedgwick; beautifully located in the continuation of the Berkshire Hills; comprises about five acres of ground, with fine modern house and convenient outbuildings; fruit in variety and abundance; fine trouting and hunting grounds adjacent; offered very low. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE AT Stonington, Conn. Handsome house and grounds on principal street, convenient to cars and steamboat for New-York. Price $8,000; terms easy. For further particulars apply to W. H. OOWL, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with 2½ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDson, a very desirable residence, completely furnished, near depot; about four acres of land; will be sold at a great bargain, with or without furniture. Apply to C. E. KING, No. 128 Duane-st., third story.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—(IN PART)—House, barn and 77 lots, six miles from Fulton Ferry; good neighborhood, &c.

R. SALTONSTALL, No. 78 Cedar-st.

A NEW HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale or exchange; one hour from City Hall; $5,600 cash; balance on mortgage. Address S. F. K., Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT, AT ENglewood, N. J., or its vicinity, a cottage, with grounds. Address, with particulars, MAX HARMCKELL, No. 282 Pearl-st.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE WANTED for cash, in the vicinity of 34th-st. and Lexington-av.; four story, not less than 20 feet wide. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 2,717 Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier. *Times* Office.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., SEVERAL dwellings to rent, ranging from $600 to $1,600. Apply to MULFORD & CRANE,
No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORES NOS. 363, 365 and 367 Greenwich-st., desirably located for the grocery and provision business, or for storage; possession given at once. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light rooms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY—TO LET, FURNISHED, third story, front room, with gas and grate; with ball room if desired.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BEDROOMS to let, to gentlemen, in a German family, $6 a week, gas included. Inquire at 87 8th-st., (St. Mark's-place.)

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING A NICEly-furnished room in a private family, without boarders or lodgers, one block from Broadway, between Union and Madison squares, may address W. M., Box No. 2,875.

NO. 19 ST. MARK'S-PLACE—TO LET—A neatly-furnished large front room and hall bedroom, together or separate, on second floor; also, a large front room on third floor, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, with board. Terms moderate.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON 5th and Madison-av., with board.—Parties desiring board or boarders in first-class locations, apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY ARE desirous of letting a handsomely furnished front room, with bath attached; first-class in every particular. No. 112 East 17th-st.

TWO MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board and nicely-furnished room at No. 140 Warren-st., Jersey City, only five minutes' walk from the ferry. Terms reasonable.

A SMALL EXTENSION ROOM ON SECOND floor, with fire, to let, with board, to one or two gentlemen; also two large rooms on first and third floors. No. 52 West 15th-st.

TO LET—TWO NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, ON second floor, at $12 per week, very cheap, at No. 107 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., opposite hotel. Inquire for a few days.

BOARD NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—Large rooms with good board for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate. No. 73 7th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY ONE OR TWO YOUNG men in a private family; terms not to exceed $7, fire and gas included. Address O. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR WELL furnished to let to gentlemen without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

FRONT ROOMS, ON SECOND STORY, with first-class board, on Madison-square. Address H. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with board, may be had at reasonable rates at No. 103 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board at Lafayette. Address S. S., Box No. 89, Bergen Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen only. Apply at No. 117 East 12th-st.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—A FRONT PARlor and bedroom; also a large front room with board.

DENTISTRY.

A SET OF TEETH ON IODIZED RUBBER.—We use nothing in the shape of rubber but that which is iodized. This is the purest and best rubber ever made. Dentists can all be supplied now, as we are ready to fill orders to the extent of one hundred ovens daily. A full office right for $50 guarantees the use of it for seventeen years. Specimens at the dental depots. For rights and apparatus, for the present apply at the office of the New-York Dental Rubber Company, Nos. 264 and 274 6th-av., New-York.

NEWBROUGH & FAGAN.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; one that can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; is willing and obliging; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can furnish the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 254 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., basement door.

WANTED—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED Scotch Protestant, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; would do plain sewing, also clear starching and fluting; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 6th-av., near 12th-st.; ring second bell.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION to cut and fit lady's and children's dresses; good dressmaker; has the very highest City reference from her last place for five years; or nurse and seamstress; City or country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 229 6th-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; understands cookery in all its branches; is an excellent baker; would assist in coarse washing if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 342 West 4th-st., near 13th-st. and 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE widow, without any charge, as lady's maid; is perfectly capable; understands all kinds of sewing and hair-dressing; would go as nurse; has six years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 839 Broadway, Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY active Protestant woman, a first-class cook; understands all kinds of fancy cookery, and is a good baker; will be recommended by first-class families; no objection to go in the City. Address, or call at No. 835 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; has five years good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITuation as plain cook; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to work by the day in a private family, with or without her own sewing-machine; would take family sewing at her own residence; good City reference; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's undergarments. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., [illegible] floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS competent person, as laundress; understands fluting; no objection to go a short distance into the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and can do plain sewing or hair dressing; first-class City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen till suited at No. 104 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress; can give twelve years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 427 3d-av., between 9th and 10th avs. (old No. 265.)

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN WHO IS a professed cook, engagements to go out by the day to cook dinners for parties or to cook suppers; is fully competent; has the best of references; charges very moderate. Call at No. 267 Mulberry-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl, as cook or general servant; will be found competent, economical and respectful; good cook; first-class washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, lately landed, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good reference from the old country. Call at No. 118 East 9th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHer and ironer a situation; has four years' City reference; can be seen for two days; she is an excellent laundress. Apply in the office, No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and fine muslins; has five years' City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable female as cook; willing to assist at washing; good City references. Call or address at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can come well recommended. Address P. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook; City references given. Call at No. 349 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as waitress; has the best City reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 148 East 46th-st.; ring fourth floor bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City references given. Can be seen at No. 164 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 Thompson-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in washing if required; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 195 1st-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as laundress; has two years and a half reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COMPETENT person, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of grown children, and sew; has the best of reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist in the washing, or would do general housework. Call at No. 353 3d-av., second floor, between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion to cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 296 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married woman as wet nurse. Call at No. 336 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to take care of children. Call at No. 462 28th-st., corner 10th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, a few more calls to go out by the day. No. 342 West 4th-st., near 13th-st. and 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND plain washer and ironer; City references. Apply for two days at No. 111 West 20th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR—WITH OR without Wheeler & Wilson machine; understands all kinds of family sewing, infants and boy's suits; work taken to the house; would engage by the day or the week. Call at No. 239 9th-av.

ALL EMPLOYERS OF SERVANTS CAN be promptly supplied with good cooks, housekeepers, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, &c., with the best of City references. Germans and Protestants on hand. Large Servants' Office, No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PHOTOgrapher, a situation as operator, or to take charge of a gallery; has had many years' experience, and understands the business perfectly; can give the best of references as to capability, &c.; would prefer a position in this City. Address for a few days C. H. B., care of Anderson Brothers, Passaic, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SUPERINTENdent or overseer of a farm, by a man who has a thorough knowledge of farming and the care of cattle and horses; has for the last four years been with his employer. Address to J. R., in care of Young & Elliott, No. 9 John-st., New-York, for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; has lived over eight years in his last place; is married, without family; has the best of references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; has the best of recommendations, and can be recommended by his last employer. Address, for two days, J. M., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, AMERICAN; wish to go in the country; the man to take care of horses, and make himself generally useful; the woman as first-class cook; good references. Address W. H. G., Compton House, corner 3d-av. and 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman; understands the care of horses; is a careful driver; has four years' City reference from his last place. Address, for two days, [illegible] 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; [illegible] useful. Apply at No. 30 West 43d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a German; has many years' experience; is willing and industrious, and has good reference. Address G. F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; understands gardening in all its branches. Address GARDENER, No. 448 Cherry-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY ARrived from London, a situation in some respectable business house; is able and willing to make himself useful for a moderate compensation. Address S. G. DEWING, No. 314 West 28th-st.

HELP WANTED.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT, WITHOUT having to invest capital, can be secured by men of good address as Local Agents for a first-class Life Insurance Company. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 5,436, Post-office, New-York.

A LARGE NUMBER OF SITUATIONS are now open for first-class servants at BEDELL'S, 330 and 332 4th-av., for cooks, chambermaids, nurses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, chambermaids, laundresses, housekeepers, &c., for City and country. N.B.—No connection with any other office.

WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A COMMISSION house, a young man of good address acquainted with buyers of iron and heavy hardware. Address, with name, references and salary required, Box No. [illegible] Post-office, New-York.

EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS CAN obtain profitable employment by calling on M. L. MARKS, 5 William, after 12 M.

WANTED—WOOL SORTERS. APPLY AT NO. 191 Fulton-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
COLORADO (new)........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
NEBRASKA........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT........SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT........BOCANDE........SATURDAY, Feb. 22
EUROPE........LEMARIE........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE........SATURDAY, Mar. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
ALEPPO........Jan. 29
TARIFA........Feb. 12
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin........$80 Gold.
Steerage........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 5.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 14.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3 North River for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
FRANCE, GRACE........SATURDAY, Feb. 1
ERIN, FORBES........SATURDAY, Feb. 8
VIRGINIA, PROWSE........SATURDAY, Feb. 15
HELVETIA, CUTTING........SATURDAY, Feb. 22
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
ITY OF ANTWERP........SATURDAY, Feb. 1
ITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)..MONDAY, Feb. 10
ITY OF PARIS........SATURDAY, Feb. 15
ITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY, Feb. 22
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate
ONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
irst Cabin........$100 | Steerage........$30
To London........105 | To London........35
To Paris........115 | To Paris........45
Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90;
d; steerage, $30, currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin,
; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
assengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bre-
n, &c., at moderate rates.
teerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40
urrency. Tickets can be bought here by persons send-
for their friends.
r further information, apply at the Company's
es. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
RTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
avorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE
every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
NITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY,
OLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
LEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
es of passage, payable in currency:
Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75,
ding to location.
ursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
ermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
paid certificates from these ports, $35.
sengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotter-
Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
further information apply at the Company's office,
Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
avoid imposition, passengers will please come
to the office, as this Company does not employ

HE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
TWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
RALASIAN leaves........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
IA leaves........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
VRA leaves........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
leaves........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
eaves........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
leaves........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
f cabin passage........$150
and cabin passage........80
TO PARIS.
f cabin passage........165
Payable in gold.
not secured until paid for.
erienced surgeon on board.
ners of these ships will not be accountable for
valuables, unless bills of lading having the
ressed are signed therefor.
ght or passage apply to
UNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
AR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of
th:
MERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
PPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
ACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 1.
plendid steamers sail on schedule time, and
Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio
, going and returning. For engagements of
or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
TIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3
P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4,
NORTH RIVER.
CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 30.
IA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 6.
Capt. M. R. GREENE, Feb. 13.
or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAL AND VERA CRUZ.—UNITED
il steamship GEORGIA, DEAKEN, master,
bove from Pier No. 2 East River, on TUES-
at 3 P. M.
or passage, apply to
ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
e Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-
ships
IVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURS-
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY.
o. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.
passage tickets over the Central Rail-
a, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to
erior, and by Florida steamers to points
Florida.
passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

OR SAVANNAH, GA.
STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
steamships
CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 1
, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 8
, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
tickets given over the Central R. R.
Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all
erior, at lower rates than any other line.

OLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
NION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
steamships of this Company will
North River, foot of Beach-st., every
HURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3
ing with the seaboard and Roanoke
Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and
assage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
gned on the pier.

POINT AND RICHMOND.
ION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
steamships of this Company will
North River, foot of Beach-st., every
and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connect-
ond and Danville, Virginia Central,
and Weldon Railroads.
assage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
87 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

ESTON, S. C., AND FLORI-
RIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL
PANY.
SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 31.
apt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 7,
h River, at 3 P. M. Through pas-
of lading issued to all points
with the South Carolina Railroad,
lorida ports.
as by any other line.
LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

e's MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LINE, No. 13 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868. }
DISPATCH LINE FOR
D.—Steamship PROMETHEUS,
will positively sail as above from
SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M.
with dispatch and free of com-
WHEELER & LINNARD,
No. 13 Broadway.

LEANS DIRECT.—THE
E.—Steamships of this line will
at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
apply to
& CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Feb. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received until Friday at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.

To ensure shipment, freight must be sent down early.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the Interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time. GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—A gentleman of business experience and standing, with a capital of $30,000, desires a partner of good character and business talent, and a like capital, in the establishment of a safe, permanent and exceedingly profitable business, the plan of which, though original, will bear the closest investigation. The enterprise presents an excellent opportunity for a gentleman of means to engage in a pleasant and profitable business; references of the first class given and required. Address, with real name, in strict confidence, D. W. H., care of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, New-York.

$30,000.—A PARTNER WANTED for one-half interest in an established lumber business in this City of first-rate standing, to take the place of a retiring partner; references exchanged; real estate, if desired, will be taken in partial payment. Address LUMBER, Box No. 1,937 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 456 West 43d-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in crimson and gold brocatel, gilt frame pier mirrors, rosewood corner etageres, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, lace window curtains and cornices, gilt reception chairs, rosewood sewing chairs, rosewood quartette tables, gilt frame engravings, mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes, rosewood marble-top hall stands, oil-cloths, mahogany and black walnut bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair, straw and feather mattresses, black walnut extension dining-table, cane-seat chairs, easy do., china, crockery, glassware, &c.; also kitchen furniture.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON 3d-av., and a dwelling on 53d-st. at auction.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

3D-AV.—The lot of land, with the three-story brick store and dwelling on the front, and stable on the rear thereof, situate on the southwest corner of 3d-av. and 33d-st., and known as No. 446 3d-av. House 25 by about 60; lot 25x100 ft.

53D-ST.—The three-story, high stoop, brick house and lot, situate on the north side of 53d-st., 88 feet east of 3d-av., and known as No. 207. The house has modern improvements, lot 20 by about 40 feet.

AUCTION SALES.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1867. }

AUCTION SALE OF FORFEITED SHARES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named Shares, forfeited according to law for non-payment of assessment of $3 50 per share, due Sept. 7, 1867, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Isle Royale Mining Company, No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, 1867, at noon, except such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said amount and charges:

No. of Certific's.	Shares.	No. of Certificate.	Shares.	No. of Certificate.	Shares.
2,859	40	3,468	50	3,475	100
3,577	50	3,459	5	2,557	50
3,177	100	3,033	50	3,256	200
3,557	200	3,495	100	3,531	100
3,585	100	2,813	100	3,598	10
3,529	100	3,538	200	3,100	100
3,516	74	3,528	1	3,563	50
3,593	50	2,651	25	2,679	25
2,707	20	3,107	20	3,626	100
3,1 6	15	3,627	200	2,655	100
2,656	100	2,739	100	2,740	100
3,492	120	3,456	100	3,525	50
3,628	75	3,520	50	3,612	150
3,621	100	3,560	350	2,645	50
2,791	25	3,137	112	3,506	25
3,506	38	3,565	30	2,937	2
3,551	15	3,567	50	3,594	25
3,610	50	3,629	130	3,633	133
3,597	25	3,522	100	2,924	225
3,789	130	3,325	100	3,546	100
3,598	50	3,481	10	1,534	33
2,832	100	3,476	70	3,631	295
1,128	100	2,904	100	2,905	100
3,126	50	3,562	300	3,603	300
3,604	200	3,480	25	2,559	10
3,607	50	3,600	50	3,611	100
3,613	50	3,614	100	3,617	50
3,619	100	3,623	250	2,797	150
2,917	25	2,861	50	3,453	100
3,605	20	3,615	100	3,618	20
2,622	100	3,561	200		

By order of Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

Notice is hereby given that the sale of Shares above advertised has been postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868.
By order of Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Jan. 15, 1868. }

Will be sold at public auction in the clothing warehouses (hospital grounds,) in this city, on MONDAY, the 3d day of February next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

27,697 great coats, infantry.
28,401 great coats, mounted.
14,229 trowsers, footmen's.
473 trowsers, mounted.
14,265 shirts, woolen.
365 drawers.
41,043 sack coats, unlined.
1,710 sack coats, lined.
3,124 uniform coats.
11,655 uniform jackets.
19,679 pairs stockings.
110 woolen blankets.
17,457 pairs brogans.
2,775 pairs bootees, machine-sewed.
253 pairs bootees, pegged.
90 pairs boots.
1,340 knapsacks.
1,294 haversacks.
1,080 canteens.
302 pairs mittens.
1,387 metallic scales.
30 common tents.
15 wall tents.
23 wall tent-flies.
2 hospital tents.
1 hospital tent-flies.
7 sibley tents.
657 sets tent-poles.
956 cap covers.
236 hats.
2,144 forage caps.
2,500 hat eagles.

Also various other articles of clothing and equipage.
Samples can be seen at the depot within five days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.
Terms: Cash in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
G. A. HULL,
Capt. and M. S. K., U. S. A.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1868. }

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 30th of January, 1868, the following-named articles of clothing and equipage:

161 shelter tents.
65 common tents.
10 wall tents.
2 Hospital tents.
1 Sibley tent.
100 forage caps.
314 knapsacks.
385 rubber blankets.
16 wool blankets.
44 bedsacks.
4 picks.
161 frock-coats, infantry.
97 frock-coats, musicians.
400 blouses.
194 jackets, assorted.
58 stable frocks.
109 pairs bootees.
349 ponchos.
5,791 hat cords.
4,234 yards lace.
26 drum heads.
116 Sibley tent stoves.

Also, various other articles in small quantities.
Terms cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. down.
Purchases to be removed within five days from date of sale.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon 1,675 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of A. H. Mills, No. 40 Vesey-st., marked as follows:

150 barrels K. B. C.
150 barrels K. B. C. 3,672 to 3,821.
100 barrels K. B. C. 3,934 to 4,033.
225 barrels K. B. C.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,184 to 4,433.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,434 to 4,683.
100 barrels K. B. C. 4,884 to 4,983.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,984 to 5,233.
100 barrels K. B. C. 5,234 to 5,333.

and entered in the name of the Kentucky Bourbon Company by C. B. Sanborn, President, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 5,046.68 proof gallons distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereto, due the United States under section 23, Act March 2, 1867, in satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated Aug. 30, 1867, given by F. J. Tinkham, as principal for the withdrawal from Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., of 114 barrels, containing 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits for rectification, and said 1,675 barrels spirits will be sold at public auction at Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.
JAN. 15, 1868. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.
JAN. 25, 1868. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
de23-lawtmar26

AUCTION SALES.

BOOK-TRADE SALESROOMS,

Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-sts.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7 o'clock, Sale of choice collection of Books, also over one hundred varieties of
IMPORTED VALENTINES,
Just received from Europe; some very elegant.

GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS,
BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH, & CO.
JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

At the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 4 and 5, at 7½ o'clock.

A very large and choice collection of original and modern Oil Paintings, comprising choice efforts of favorite American and European Artists, many of which have never before been exhibited in this City; also, a number of choice Water Colors, and a very beautiful collection of Marble and Terra Cotta Statuary, suitable for the drawing-room, new and but recently received from Europe. The whole numbering over two hundred, and is one of the largest and most attractive collections put before the public in some time.

The above on view, free, day and evening until 10 o'clock P. M.

AMERICAN ARTISTS:
Leutze, Bispham, Fagnani, Wydeveld,
Nehlig, Irving, Hardenbrook, Brevoort,
W. M. Brown, Rossiter, Farrer, Washington, &c., &c.

FOREIGN ARTISTS:
A. Lion, M. A. Koekoek, Severdonck, Couturier,
Linnig, Ed. Young, Maes, J. Hubner,
W. Koekoek, Kruseman, Smets, Vaarberg.

And very many others. The Pictures are elegantly framed, &c.
On view Day and Evening.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY,
THURSDAY, JAN. 30,
at 10 A. M.
LARGE SPECIAL SALE
OF
LINEN GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c.,
CONSISTING OF
Tricots, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Satinets,
Drap d'Ete, Italian Cloths, Canvas Paddings,
Spanish and Blay Linens, Linen Duck,
Fine Shirting and Fronting Linens,
Diaper, Table Cloths,
and
Linen Damask Towels, Crash, &c., &c.
The attention of dealers in this class of goods is invited.
Catalogues and goods now ready.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 132 Church-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY,

NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

In accordance with law the following-named shares in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company will be sold at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, at No. 44 Exchange-place, at 2 o'clock, for account of assessment of $2 per share, due Oct. 1, 1867, excepting such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said assessment:

Cert. 859—200 sh's	Cert. 870—100 sh's	Cert. 750—200 sh's
Cert. 825— 50 sh's	Cert. 743—100 sh's	Cert. 745—150 sh's
Cert. 683—500 sh's	Cert. 882—100 sh's	Cert. 903— 45 sh's
Cert. 88 —100 sh's	Cert. 730—150 sh's	Cert. 579—100 sh's
Cert. 580—100 sh's	Cert. 576—100 sh's	Cert. 577—100 sh's
Cert. 578—100 sh's	Cert. 849— 20 sh's	Cert. 571—100 sh's
Cert. 873—100 sh's	Cert. 613— 50 sh's	Cert. 715— 50 sh's
Cert. 867— 50 sh's	Cert. 796—250 sh's	Cert. 822— 50 sh's
Cert. 851—100 sh's	Cert. 868— 33 sh's	Cert. 864— 17 sh's
Cert. 866— 50 sh's	Cert. 846—200 sh's	Cert. 680— 50 sh's
Cert. 693—100 sh's	Cert. 840—126 sh's	Cert. 885—400 sh's
Cert. 653—200 sh's	Cert. 897— 25 sh's	Cert. 687—200 sh's
Cert. 827— 50 sh's	Cert. 712—200 sh's	Cert. 705—100 sh's
Cert. 815—150 sh's	Cert. 838—100 sh's	Cert. 802—100 sh's
Cert. 726—100 sh's	Cert. 727—100 sh's	

By order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

The above-named sale is postponed to MONDAY Feb. 10, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order of Directors.
JAN. 6, 1868. F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES COLE'S SON.

Bankrupt property at Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburgh,) and at Bridgeport, Conn., by order of the United States Court, under the direction of Chas. Jones, Esq., assignee. The sale will commence on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, lately belonging to the American Waterproof Cloth Company, situate on 9th and 10th sts., near North 2d-st., Williamsburgh. These premises consist of about 12 lots and eight brick and two frame factory buildings, together with machinery, engines, boilers, manufactured and raw material, &c.

The sales will be continued on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises lately belonging to the same Company, situate in the City of Bridgeport, Conn., on Main and Water sts., and on South-av., which consist of about two acres of land and large factory buildings, together with steam engines, boilers, new and old machinery, dyes, drugs and acids, manufactured goods, old iron, &c.

Catalogues are now ready at the office of Chas. Jones, Esq., Assignee, No. 141 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or F. C. Nye, Esq., Attorney, No. 229 Broadway, New-York, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

At the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock:

Contributors' sale of fine OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, by favorite American and foreign artists, many of which are very valuable and desirable, embracing the works of

Kuwasseg, J. R. Brevoort, G. D. Brewerton, E. D. Lewis, F. Apelli,
A. F. Tait, F. Rondel, Wm. Craig, Geo. G. Fish, R. W. Hubbard and others.

Will be on exhibition, free, on and after Tuesday, Jan. 28, day and evening.

EDWARD M. BROWN & Co., Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY (Thursday,) Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 3 East River:
3,550 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges
1,520 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Joshua and Mary*, from Palermo.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND BOOTEES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 13, 1868. }

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, the following surplus stock of army boots and bootees, viz.:
2,634 pairs machine-sewed boots, and
175,000 pairs machine-sewed bootees.
Sale will commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
Any information relative to the above will be furnished on application at this office, either personally or by letter.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE HOSPITAL BLANKETS, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1868. }

Will be sold at public auction in this city, at the Purveying Depot, Judiciary-square, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on FRIDAY, the 7th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:
1,700 White and Gray BLANKETS.
23,339 POUNDS BEEF EXTRACT—condemned.
The blankets have never been used, and are only sold because they are moth-eaten.
Terms cash in Government funds.
Goods to be removed within five days.
C. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Med. Purveyor,
Brevet Col., U. S. A.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1868, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the New City Salesroom, No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn, GREAT and POSITIVE SALE of 200 CHOICE and VALUABLE LOTS, finely located, (opposite and near first-class improvements,) on Atlantic (Boulevard) avenue, Pacific, Dean and other leading streets and avenues, as follows:

ATLANTIC (BOULEVARD) AV., N. S., entire front, between Hudson and Albany avs.: 35 lots.
ATLANTIC-AV., S. W. corner Albany-av.: 7 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., N. W. corner of Albany-av.: 7 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. W. corner of Albany-av.: 16 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. E. corner of Hudson-av.: 10 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. E. corner of Hudson-av.: 16 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. W. corner of Albany-av.: 10 lots.
HART-ST., S. S., 215 ft. w. of Broadway: 11 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. S., 355 feet e. of Utica-av.: 11 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. S., 355 feet e. of Utica-av.: 6 lots.
HANCOCK-ST., N. S., near Broadway: 12 lots.
JEFFERSON-ST., S. S., near Broadway: 12 lots.
CLASSON-AV., W. S., 100 feet n. of Layfayette-av.: 6 lots.
Terms liberal. Maps at the Office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, CORNER OF DIVISION AND ELDRIDGE STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

DIVISION-ST.—The three lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the northwesterly corner of Division and Eldridge sts., and known as Nos. 82, 84 and 86 Division-st. On No. 86, the corner lot, is a substantially-built three-story brick house and store; on Nos. 82 and 84 are two-story frame buildings, with stores on first floor.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have distrained upon 750 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of Olcott & Co. 56 Broadway, marked as follows:
300 bbls. K. B. C.
100 bbls. P.
100 bbls. A.
50 bbls. B.
200 bbls. G. D.
and entered in the name of N. Van Biel, H. Chaffee, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 100 barrels distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereon due the United States, under section 23, act March 2, 1867, on satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated June 12, 1867, given by R. Climie, for the withdrawal from bonded warehouse No. 40 Vesey-st., of 100 barrels distilled spirits for rectification, and said spirits will be sold at public auction, at the United States bonded warehouse of Olcott & Co., No. 56 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the same place.
JAN. 15, 1868. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the same place.
JAN. 25, 1868. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer—(Robt. A. Haggerty & Co., No. 11 Pine-st.)
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
NO. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868. }

I WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, JAN. 31, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the BATTERY BARRACKS, New-York, an assortment of condemned Quartermaster Stores, consisting, in part, of the following, viz.: ONE CONDENSING APPARATUS, COMPLETE, stoves, stove-pipe, &c., in large quantities; 1 HORSE, and a great variety of articles not mentioned. TERMS CASH, in United States funds. Bids deemed disadvantageous to Government may be rejected.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen., A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.
W. T. HOWELL,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON GRAHAM-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

GRAHAM-ST.—The lot of land, with the two-story and basement brick house thereon, situate on the east side of Graham-st., third house south of DeKalb-av., Brooklyn. House has water, gas and good cellar. Lot 18x92.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JAN. 31, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, china plated ware, fancy goods, carpets, stoves, &c. Also, five excellent rosewood pianos.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Last week but one of the distinguished
DE LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JAN. 30, 1868,
at 8 P. M.,
MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
in her unsurpassed impersonation of
LUCRETIA BORGIA.
MME. DE LA GRANGE, MISS PHILLIPPS,
MASSIMILIANI, SUSINI, COLETTI.
Musical Director and Conductor........Sig. NICOLAO.
TO-MORROW EVENING, Jan. 31,
RIGOLETTO,
with Mme. La Grange and a great cast.
SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
Grand Brignoli Opera Matinee,
MARTHA.

Admission to Matinee—all parts of the House—$1. Tickets for the Matinee can now be purchased at the box-office of Pike's Opera House; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

Scale of Prices—Admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; private boxes, $12 and $20; family circle, (entrance on 24th-st.,) 75 cents.

Seats for either opera night this week can now be had at the regular ticket offices as above.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4—Brooklyn.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN........Lessee and Director.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JAN. 30,
On which occasion the highly celebrated work
BY VICTOR HUGO,
in five acts,
HERNANI.

SECOND TIME, with new scenery, elegant costumes and appointments, that the distinguished work may be given with the utmost effect by the French artists of this establishment.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 1,
LES DIABLES ROSES.
FRENCH DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The Theatre to be let for the other nights. Apply at the box-office.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HAH-YAH-TA-KEE'S illness renders it necessary to postpone the Japanese performances. Due notice will be given of the next performance.

STEINWAY HALL.

L. F. HARRISON........Director
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 31,
FIRST GRAND OPERATIC AND
ENGLISH BALLAD CONCERT,
By the celebrated Richings English Opera Troupe.
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS,
Mrs. E. SEGUIN,
Mr. W. CASTLE,
Mr. P. BERNARD,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. E. SEGUIN.
Mr. DEITRICH........Conductor.
Together with the following eminent instrumentalists:
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER........The Great Pianist
Mr. CARL ROSA........Violinist
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD........Organist
Mr. G. H. COLBY........Conductor
Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra, the sale of which will commence on Tuesday morning.

STEINWAY HALL.

The great success attending the first grand performance of Bristow's Oratorio of
DANIEL,
together with the many requests for its repetition, induces Mr. Harrison to announce the second performance
THIS THURSDAY, JAN. 30,
with the following eminent artists:
MISS MARIA BRAINARD,
MISS CHARLOTTE V. HUTCHINGS,
MR. W. J. HILL,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. H. TROST,
MR. GEO. C. DEYO,
MR. GEO. B. EDDY.
MR. JOHN P. MORGAN........Organist.
MR. G. W. COLBY........Pianist.
MR. G. F. BRISTOW........Conductor.
Theo. Thomas' full orchestra, and grand chorus of the
MENDELSSOHN UNION.
Tickets, $1; Reserved seats, 50c. extra.

HEBREW CHARITY BALL
in aid of the
HEBREW RELIEF SOCIETY,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1868.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS,
(Admitting gentleman and lady.)
EXTRA LADY'S TICKET, TWO DOLLARS.
Can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers:
EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman, No. 23 William-st.
JACOB L. SEIXAS, Treasurer, Nos. 31 and 33 Walker-st.
LAURENS JOSEPH, Chairman Executive Committee, No. 26 Broad-st.
PROSCENIUM AND PRIVATE BOXES
can be obtained at
MITCHELL & SEIXAS', No. 911 Broadway.

MANAGERS—Hon. John T. Hoffman, Hon. Jas. Brooks, Hon. Richard O'Gorman, Oswald Ottendorfer, Le Grand Lockwood, Gershon N. Herman, Hon. Clarence A. Seward, Hon. Albert Cardozo, Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Hon. Richard B. Connolly, Hon. Richard Schell, Hon. John M. Barbour, Hon. Douglas Taylor, and others.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Morrison, Gottlieb Rosenblatt, H. Hernstein, John M. Lawrence, Abram H. Seixas, H. Hernstein, B. F. Peixotto, Leopold Bamberger, Joseph I. Andrews, P. J. Joachimsen, D. S. Cohen, R. Peixotto, S. Seixas.

LIEDERKRANZ FANCY DRESS BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN!—Sabre Song, 30c.; Dites-lui, 30c.; Pif Paff Pouf, 30c.; Drinking Song, 30c.; Gazette de Hollande, 35c.; LIBRETTO, 30c.; Overture, 40c.; Fantasie, Chas. Wels, 75c.; Tostee Polka, 40c.; Quadrille, 40c.; Sabre Galop, 40c.; Waltz, Strauss, 60c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

LECTURES.

GO AND HEAR GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in Lexington-av. Church, corner 46th-st., on *The Boys in Blue*. Admission free.

MUSICAL.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND second-hand grand square and upright pianos to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CATHARINE O'NEIL against MARGARET DURYEA, executrix of the last will and testament of Jacob Duryea, late of the City of New-York, deceased; Abraham R. Duryea and Mary J. Duryea, his wife; John L. Duryea, and Mary Duryea, his wife; Geo. W. Duryea and Margaret A. Duryea, his wife; George J. Hunter and Sarah M. Hunter, his wife; Chonquin P. Jervey and Margaret A. Jervey, his wife; John A. Fuller and Sarah Fuller, his wife, (formerly Sarah Duryea,) defendants.—Referee's Sale.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled court, made and entered in the above entitled action, on the fourteenth day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, I the undersigned, Referee appointed in and by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at twelve o'clock noon, through Thomas Veich, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, on the south side of Madison street, (late Bancker-street,) known and distinguished on a map of the estate of the late Henry Rutgers, deceased, dated November fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, made by Bridges & Poppleton, and filed in the office of Register in and for the City and County of New-York, as Lot No. four hundred and seventy-six (476;) bounded northerly, in front, by Bancker-street, (now Madison-street;) southerly, in the rear, by lot No. four hundred and eighty-seven, (487;) easterly, on one side, by lot No. four hundred and seventy-five, (475,) and westerly, on the other side by lot No. four hundred and seventy-seven, (477,) containing in breadth, on front and rear, twenty-five feet, and in length, on each side, one hundred feet, be the same more or less.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1868.
RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Referee.
JOSEPH E. PALMER, Plaintiff's attorney.
ja20-2aw3wM&Th

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN RYAN, plaintiff, against MARGARET RYAN, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at No. 338 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1868.
C. D. RUST, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 2d day of January, 1868.
Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1868.
C. D. RUST, Plaintiff's Attorney.
j2-law6wTh

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs.
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS.
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.,
or No. 40 West 15th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTLES—350 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Second week of Watts Phillips, Esq.'s successful sensation drama of
NOBODY'S SON.
Every Afternoon and Evening at 2¼ and 7¼ P. M.
BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
RARE WILD ANIMALS.
Living Giraffe, White or Polar Bear, Pair of Bactrian Camels, Young Gnu or Horned Horse, Pair of African Hyenas, Porcupines, &c.
FOUR BABY LIONS.
Tom Thumb, Elephant Hannibal, Jr.; Infant Female Esau, Beautiful Tropical Fish, Circassian Girls, Zalumma Agra and Zobeide Luti, Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, Sea Leopards, &c.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense
MENAGERIE.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.

THE GREAT EMOTIONAL DRAMA.
A PIECE FULL OF SENSATIONS,
which arouses the enthusiasm of the audiences
TO THE HIGHEST PITCH.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER
WILL BE PLAYED EVERY NIGHT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
TO ENJOY A REAL SENSATION,
SEE NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
First week of the
NEW EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME
entitled
DON QUIXOTE,
OR THE
KNIGHT OF THE SORROWFUL FIGURE!
The performances will commence with
A SUPERB EXPOSITION OF
EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS,
introducing
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
attached to the great New-York Circus Troupe.
Admission, 50 cts.; children under ten, 25 cts.

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCK'S

First series of Readings in this City will commence on Feb. 10, at Steinway Hall. Popular prices. Associations treated with for Mr. Murdock's services.
SAMUEL COLVILLES, Manager.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.

The new and large organ built for the Presbyterian Church, Washington Heights, by J. H. & C. S. Odell, containing their celebrated patent pneumatic composition movement and reversible couplers, will be exhibited at the manufactory, No. 165 7th-av., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. HENRY EYRE BROWN, the celebrated organist, will preside at the organ. All those interested in organs are invited.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

DEPARTMENT OF ART.
The opening exercises of this Department will be held in the College Chapel, on FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M. Classes will be arranged on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 3 and 4, prior to the commencement of the Second Semi-annual Term on Feb. 5.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.
The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

FOR THE CAREFUL
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 170th-st. French language of the School. Courses in modern languages and sciences. Circulars Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

AN ENGLISH LADY, AN ACCOMPLISHED Musician, and speaking Parisian French, wishes to receive two young ladies to board with her and join her French and English family school. Being the only resident pupils, besides a pleasant home, they would meet with unusual facilities for advancing in Music and French, and could remain if desired during the holidays. Terms moderate, and City references given. Address L. G. S., Post-office, Babylon, L. I.

A FEW SCHOLARS RECEIVED FOR instructions upon piano by a lady who has had greatest advantages and experience; best references, City and elsewhere. Inquire or address "G," at Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, or at No. 153 (new No.) East 27th-st.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT "HILLSIDE," NORWALK, CONN.—Home comforts, constant care and thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. Can remain during vacations if desired. For circulars address Dr. J. C. FITCH, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. A French and English Church School for ladies, generously sustained and moderately expensive; the next session opens on the 29th of January. For the prospectus address the Rector.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Pupils received at any time. Terms, $250 per year. For circulars address Principals, Mr. or Mrs. R. BOLTON, or J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—FOR THE most thorough, extensive and accomplished education of young ladies, at a moderate cost. Next session begins Feb. 6. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Lycoming Company, Pennsylvania, $200 per year. A home for good boys, and thorough in discipline and instructions. For catalogue address F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York. The second session begins Feb. 3.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City, location healthful; teaching thorough. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

GOLDEN-HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED and experienced teacher an engagement as visiting governess, or a few more pupils for French, German, English branches and music. Best of references given. Address No. 142 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY OF several years' experience as teacher of English branches, Latin, French and drawing; best of references given. Apply to or address TEACHER, care of Rev. W. N. Cleveland, No. 96 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED AND refined lady, who is especially qualified to take charge of the primary department in a school. Address INSTITUTE, Station G, New-York City.

CONSTANT DEMAND FOR GOOD TEACHERS at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 430 Broome-st., N. Y. Principals and Assistants should make early application. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL THE branches of a liberal, practical and classical education, either in classes or separately, by the hour. C. W. CLIFTON, A. M., No. 1,193 Broadway.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR SCHOOLS, seminaries and families, and to report vacancies everywhere. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868. }

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
IRA G. MILLER,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:50 O'CLOCK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
THURSDAY, Jan. 30, 1868,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
PROLOGUE—THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
ACT 1—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
ACT 2—THE KINGDOM OF FISHES.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA.
AN INTERMISSION.
ACT 4—Revealing the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS
SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN
EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30,
will be presented the comic Drama of
"OURS."
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. T. J. WARD, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss KATE RANOE and Miss TIMONY.
FRIDAY, Jan. 31.—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
SATURDAY, Feb. 1.—OURS.
MONDAY, Feb. 3.—THE WONDER.
TUESDAY, Feb. 4.—OURS.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.—OURS.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THIS WEEK ONLY........LAST NIGHTS
of Shakespeare's exquisite Romance,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
THE 100TH AND FINAL PERFORMANCE
of this memorable production will be given on
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 1.
BOTTOM........Mr. G. L. FOX.
LAST MIDSUMMER DREAM MATINEE, Saturday.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 3—The peerless
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL as FANCHON.
(First appearance since her return from Europe.)
Mr. J. W. COLLIER........as........LANDRY.
The enduring fame of this beautiful and engaging triumph of Miss Mitchell's genius has induced its selection over the newer plays of her repertoire, as the fitting medium of her professional reappearance "AT HOME."
Box sheet now open. Seats secured six days in advance.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,

No. 728 Broadway.
THIS EVENING
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
THE PICKWICK PAPERS
by
Charles Dickens
With the GREAT TRIAL OF BARDELL vs. PICKWICK AND MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY.
FRIDAY NIGHT—UNDER THE GASLIGHT, for the 113th and positively the last time this season.
SATURDAY—"PICKWICK."

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

A GLORIUS WELCOME AND PERFECT OVATION
TO THE PET OF THE PUBLIC,
LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA,
and first living Juvenile Star of her day.
THIS EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
CHARLES DICKENS' and JOHN BROUGHAM'S
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS.
LOTTA........as........LITTLE NELL
LOTTA........as........THE MARCHIONESS
SATURDAY, LOTTA and LITTLE NELL MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH........Manager and Proprietor.
Last nights of Mr. and Mrs. EDWIN BLANCHARD and their acting Dogs, CARLO and NERO.
BRIGANDS OF THE ABRUZZI.
ASSASSIN OF MADRID.
DOGS OF THE FARM.
Mr. and Mrs. BLANCHARD AND THE DOGS.
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
CHALLENGE DANCE.
DICK SANDS, GOLDSMITH, ASHCROFT.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

GRAND CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 8 o'clock.
GRAND REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Overture, "Jessonda,"........Spohr
Concerto—Piano........R. Schumann
MR. S. B. MILLS.
GRAND CHORAL SYMPHONY,
(Beethoven.)
HARMONIC SOCIETY, 250 VOICES,
F. R. RITTER........Director
ORCHESTRA, 100 PERFORMERS.
SOLOISTS:
Mrs. H. M. SMITH, (of Boston,) Soprano.
Miss E. J. MAYER, Contralto.
Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor.
Mr. M. DUSCHNITZ, Basso.
Herr CARL BERGMANN........Conductor
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Pres't.
D. SCHAAD, Sec'y.

BUNYAN HALL.

(INCREASED INTEREST—DELIGHTED AUDIENCES)
THE PILGRIM IN HIS 20TH WEEK.
Every Afternoon at 2; every Evening at 8.
FINE PAINTINGS! GOOD MUSIC!
DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE.
Price, 25, 50 and 75 cents.

GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING!
HEROISM OF JOHN BROWN,
By T. S. NOBLE,
At Putnam Gallery, No. 681 Broadway.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, of the Northwest Reformed Church, West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church. Addresses may be expected by Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., Rev. M. C. SUTPHEN and Rev. HERVEY D. GANSE, Pastor of the church.

BATEMAN'S NATIONAL PICTURE OF RECONSTRUCTION, carries the palm over all the speeches of Congressmen. Be sure and get one. Sold by H. BATEMAN, No. 171 Broadway, for $2.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. HUNTER IS IN CONSTANT ATTENDANCE, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 132 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucheur, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, after all others have failed. Ladies, Dr. G. is a friend in need. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills: one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State in relation to the purchase of Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Chair also laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Legislature of Colorado, praying for her admission as a State, which were referred to the Committee on Territories.

DISTRICT COURT IN TEXAS.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the bill to abolish the District Court for the Eastern District of Texas.

Mr. Tipton introduced a bill granting public lands for the construction of a railroad from Brownsville, Nebraska, to intersect the Union Pacific Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to allow Admiralty Courts to issue decrees in certain cases, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Anthony introduced a joint resolution to provide for the publication of a medical and surgical directory of the rebellion, with the statistics of the Provost-Marshal's Bureau, which was referred.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to establish a National Bureau of Insurance.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to authorize the sale of the public lands in Alabama, which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

THE SALE OF IRON-CLADS.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, the Senate took up the bill providing for the sale of the iron-clads.

Mr. Conness alluded to the insufficient means of defence on the Pacific coast, where at the same time one of the best iron-clads in the British service is stationed. The opinion of the Committee on Naval Affairs as to the impregnability of that vessel he would not give.

Mr. Grimes said that the Committee proposed to amend the bill by providing to retain those of the *Dictator, Kalamazoo, Monadnock* and *Passaic* classes. There were thirty-five to be sold and nineteen to be retained. They were deteriorating rapidly, and were expensive to keep.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Conkling, on the ground that the resolution was defective in that respect, moved to add that after the appraisal of the five officers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, as provided, public notice shall be given that proposals will be received for thirty days for the purchase of said vessels, and that the highest price so proposed, not less than the appraisement, shall be accepted therefor.

The amendment was adopted.

The bill was then passed.

SECRETARY STANTON.

Mr. Anthony urged a vote on the resolution to print ten thousand copies of the report of the Committee on the Edwin M. Stanton affair, but at the instance of Mr. Hendricks, it was postponed.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the Committee on Conference on the bill to supply the deficiences in the expenses of the Reconstruction acts, &c., made a report, which was adopted.

DECREES OF SALVAGE.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to enable Admiralty Courts to decree salvage to incorporations formed for wrecking or salvage purposes; which also provides that contracts between such incorporations and their employes, making the wages of the latter full equivalent for any salvage claim which may accrue to them in course of their employment, shall be adjudged valid in all courts having jurisdiction. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF INSURANCE.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill for the creation of a National Bureau of Insurance, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The proposed bureau is to be established in the Treasury Department for the purpose of securing performance of insurance contracts. Every person or corporation authorized to insure shall, before engaging in such business in the United States, if a foreign party, or in any State other than that in which such party resides, if not foreign, file a full statement of organization, &c., and deposit with the Commissioner of Insurance United States bonds as follows: Fire and marine companies to the amount of $50,000, and $50,000 additional for each $500,000 gross assets. Life and health, casualty and other classes companies $100,000 and $50,000 additional for each $1,000,000 assets, such bonds to be safely held by the Commissioner and subject to execution for the unsatisfied liabilities of companies after due notice and forms of proceedings is specified. Said associations are required to examine their deposits, and furnish sworn statements of their affairs once a year; and the expenses of the bureau, if not defrayed by regulated fees, are to be apportioned among them *pro rata*.

The bill further provides that no association shall do business under this act as a fire and marine insurance company, and a life insurance company; at the same time that no single fire or inland navigation risk shall exceed ten per centum of the capital stock, and that no party shall commence business under this act with less than $150,000 paid-up capital.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate took up the special order—Supplemental Reconstruction bill.

Mr. Pomeroy took the floor and discussed at length the Senator from Wisconsin's (Doolittle) claim that there is a new rebellion. He said the only new rebellion was that against the reorganization and restoration of the States lately in rebellion. The issues claimed to exist by that Senator belonged to the years before the flood. The education and property qualifications proposed by the amendment were things of the past, supported only by a class with their backs upon the future and their faces to the past. He quoted Toombs' letter to the Corresponding Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee of Ohio in regard to the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, promising cooperation in establishing those principles for which he had fought. There was the basis of the organization reaching from Maine to California which the Senator had alluded to. These were the "living issues" he had spoken of. The motive of the Republican Party was to establish equal rights. They gave no countenance to any war of races. Before November, at least eight of the ten States would be restored to the Union. The point of divergence of that Senator's party was that the plan of restoration was defective,—those States having already legal governments. Here originated the new rebellion. All the rights that Congress claimed over restoration were yielded to them by the terms of the surrender of the Southern army, who surrendered everything not then specially excepted, namely, their necks and freedom from arrest while obeying the laws. Mr. Pomeroy then defended at length the constitutional amendments, denying that any possibility existed of a war of races, since no motive existed, the negro having civil rights accorded him. He then, after claiming that the majesty of the law should have been vindicated by the execution of at least the leader of the rebellion, now traveling for his health, closed with a hopeful *résumé* of the condition of the South.

Mr. Buckalew next addressed the Senate. He commenced by describing the existant organization of the governing power of the United States in the legislative departments, quoting statistics of the elections in past years, from the average of which he deduced the fact that in order properly to represent the actual power of both parties the majority should have 28 Senators, the minority 26, instead of the former having, as at present, 43 to 10 in the minority. It was to be expected in such majorities that the result would be what it is; that extreme and violent men would rule in their councils. This great evil could not long exist without some crisis, such as a dictorship or anarchy. With a fair representation there would have been during the war and since a different condition of things. The debt would not be half the present amount and the country would not be disunited. The six States east of the Hudson, with an aggregate vote of 3,135,283, had twelve Senators, six more than they were entitled to, with a proper distribution. In 1864 new Western States were attempted to be introduced, in the case of two of them successfully, and now representatives from Colorado were about the lobby, urging admission. Had there been anything like a balance of power, such an idea would have been hooted. In neither of the Territories admitted by political pressure were there more than 10,000 electors, while other Territories in the Union, Utah and New-Mexico, had double the population.

Mr. Stewart said Nevada had a vote of 17,000.

Mr. Buckalew, after alluding to the exclusion of a Senator elect from New-Jersey by a political vote, thus swelling the majority, said it was now proposed to organize State governments in the South by a party holding four times the political power it was entitled to. It was an endeavor to maintain the supremacy in the Government of the United States, which it had held since 1860. He had once supposed this was a Government of the people; but now it was proposed to make reconstruction exchangeable, though it had never been submitted to a vote of the people North or South. No rule was better established than that a constitution was changeable only by the authority that formed it. When the amendment was submitted in 1866, it had been said, that it was to be submitted to each State, which could accept or reject it, and upon that proposition large majorities were obtained. But upon the proposition recently made to place upon the people of Ohio the same measure now to be thrust upon the people of the South, they had repudiated it in tones resounding throughout the land. The Secretary of the Senate, who published two newspapers, both daily, had said Mr. Morton's speech was a triumphant and unanswerable vindication of Congressional reconstruction, both as a matter of policy and as a matter of right. He quoted from Mr. Morton's speech, and that of Mr. Trumbull, the assertions that in every State in the South, except two, the number of white voters exceeded the number of colored voters; and then referred to the *Tribune* and *World* Almanacs, and other authorities, to show that in Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama and South Carolina the black vote exceeded the white, while in Georgia it was about equal.

Mr. Sherman asked whether that was not caused by the fact that the white citizens refused to register?

Mr. Buckalew said that was not the point he was arguing, and went on to say that only in Arkansas was there such a preponderance of white registration that an election would certainly be determined by the white race. He therefore held that between the full registration of the black vote and the partial disfranchisement of the whites, negro supremacy was the inevitable result.

Mr. Sherman said the first Reconstruction act supported by him, disfranchised no whites, and he had always regretted that any man was prevented from voting, being convinced that when the suffrage was extended to all the negroes it should have been extended to all the whites. Every Republican in the Senate had voted for a proposition to enfranchise every male citizen in the South, but the Democratic members of the House of Representatives united with a majority of the Southern members in voting down that liberal proposition, or resorting to [illegible] tactics to prevent a vote, thus forcing Congress to the adoption of the act as it was passed. After reciting the subsequent action of Congress, he said that, but for that combination between the Democrats and a portion of the Republicans, doubtless there would be a majority of white voters in those States. If, however, they chose to forego registration rather than have it with negroes, it was not the fault of Congress, and they could not complain. There was no doubt that they could step forward in every State, even in South Carolina, in view of their superior intelligence and capacity for politics, and control the majority at any time.

Mr. Buckalew said the point he made could not be covered up by words. The question of responsibility for the acts of the period referred to by the Senator was discussed fully at the time. Whatever differences there were in the ranks of the majority, the Democratic members had opposed all their propositions. He had told them then all they had to do was to join the Democratic Party in rejecting the amendment; but the idea was to pass the House bill and hold the minority responsible in some way. True, the Senator had then opposed disfranchisement, but afterward yielded to the dictation of the master of the House, as others had done before and since. Disfranchisement had been created by the political majority. They had been told that Stevens' Disfranchisement bill would only disfranchise 6,000 to 10,000. The Senator from Indiana now called it 50,000. He (Buckalew) had been laughed at for estimating it at 60,000 at first, but it was at least 300,000, as could be seen from the census and other returns. That was the number of persons who did not appear at the registration. He read the Act in question, and said the Act of March 23 left the matter in the same condition. The Act of July was alleged to be simply declaratory of existing laws. He read from a circular used at the Southern elections a list of persons disfranchised, saying that magistrates, constables and even military officers are disfranchised under the provision to exclude all State officers concerned in the execution of State laws. This, he said, would exclude more constables alone than the whole number disfranchised, according to Mr. Morton's estimate. He replied affirmatively to the question by Mr. Edmunds, whether Pennsylvania constables were obliged to take the oath.

Mr. Hendricks asserted that all civil officers were excluded, whether they had taken the oath or not.

Mr. Conkling said it had been found that in Virginia and elsewhere office-holders had dispensed with taking any oath for the purpose of having immunity in that respect, and the law having been evaded in that way, Congress had changed the law to meet that case.

Mr. Hendricks said, at all events it was made finally to go to the exclusion of persons who had not taken an oath.

Mr. Buckalew read from the Constitution of 1789 the requirement of an oath to be taken by Executive and Judiciary State officers.

Mr. Edmunds referred to the opinion of the Attorney-General, specifying the classes excluded, and said that to be a State officer a man must have been appointed by a State, not by a township.

Mr. Buckalew reiterated that such classes were disfranchised. He then went on to combat the portion of the argument of Mr. Morton not answered by Mr. Johnson. He understood the guarantee by the Constitution of republican forms of government to States to be a guarantee in their favor and not against them, and he argued that it was for the purpose of protection from invasion or insurrection and security of a republican form of government, either that originally established, whether amended or not, or one established by the people of the State. This power was not to create or establish, but simply to preserve. It did not justify reconstruction on the present plan, or as a substitute for the war power, as had been claimed, but did impose upon Congress the clear duty of recognizing Governments there that are republican in form. It did not authorize the dictation of provisions of fundamental laws or the constitution, which was attempted by this legislation. Instead of guaranteeing republican forms of government the Reconstruction laws subverted it, and evaded that principle and sought to overthrow them. It was an insult to common sense to call them republican forms of government. They were really military dictatorship, bringing them down to the level of Republics that had long ago fallen. Could republican forms of government be maintained by the rule of the bayonet over all the rights of person and property, crushing out the dearest rights guaranteed by their fathers? Suppose a war of races should arise. They must vote men and money to meet that state of things until even a more despotic system was established. He appealed to them to pause in their course. If they did not, no one could doubt that their motives were to retain their present unjust share of power in the nation. This legislation was intended as a guarantee to themselves and against the people, so that they could hold it despite the Constitution they trampled under foot in the face of all history which condemned their course. He denied that the President had any more right, or, under ordinary circumstances, more business than Congress to set up a State Government at the close of the war. He had certain powers in establishing provisional governments, but could not interfere further with their governments without submitting questions to the vote of the people. The President, in his policy of reconstruction, did not impose any terms. The Secretary of State merely wrote an advisory letter to those engaged in reconstruction, setting forth what would be agreeable to the other States. The President left it all to the people themselves, which he argued was the only constitutional way of forming constitutions. He said that conventions of delegates elected by the people could form valid constitutions without submission to the people, citing the present Constitution of Pennsylvania and the Federal Constitution of 1787 as instances in point. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) had said the powers of hell could not prevail against the reconstruction measures. If the infernal powers took any interest at all in this Government, doubtless they would not try to prevail against them; but if they had sympathies at all, they would sympathize with the authors of those measures. [Laughter.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Buckalew's remarks, Mr. Cragin secured the floor, and at 4:45 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Chanler, dissatisfied with the *Globe's* report of his personal remarks yesterday, directed against Mr. Julian, stated that those remarks should have been understood: It was that if the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Julian) or any other gentleman felt aggrieved by what he had said, and should choose to call him to responsibility, he was at his service.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. Banks reported back the bill concerning the rights of American citizens, as printed in yesterday's papers.

Mr. Spalding gave notice that he would move to amend the second section by striking out the clause empowering the President to retaliate on the subjects of offending Governments, and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "it shall be deemed a just cause of war, and the President shall, without unreasonable delay, give information to Congress of the facts as they have come to his knowledge."

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, gave notice that he would move to amend the first section by striking out the words: "Which have been insisted upon and maintained by the Government of the United States." He would do so, because the Government had never maintained those rights.

Mr. Chanler inquired whether the bill would protect Russian subjects who were liable to service in the Landwehr?

Mr. Banks was understood to reply that it did.

Mr. Banks proceeded to explain the bill. It referred, he said, to the general question, not to any special cases arising in Great Britain. It was a very difficult subject, embracing American legislation and the legislation of foreign countries, so that it was almost impossible to devise a complete remedy. Out of seventy or a hundred propositions made in the House, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, there was not a single subject, one of which was understood to present a remedy for the universal complaint on the subject. The Committee on Foreign Affairs did not see an immediate and perfect solution of the difficulty, but presented this bill as the nearest approach to it. What class of people should the Government of the United States not undertake to protect in foreign countries? It must be admitted that a man who committed a crime within a foreign State, subjects himself to the jurisdiction of that State. So a man who had actually deserted from the army or navy of a foreign Power, should properly be held by that Government should he return to the country, precisely as under the circumstances, he would be held by the American Government, but that did not affect prospective military obligations. The subject of a foreign Power who might be called upon to do military service, and who emigrated with the knowledge and the consent of the Government could not be called a deserter. For instance, he himself was liable to do military duty in Massachusetts, but he was free to emigrate from Massachusetts, or from the United States, and in so emigrating he committed no crime against Massachusetts, because he owed at the time he left no immediate and positive military obligations. There was another class of cases to which protection of the American Government should not be extended. That was the class of fraudulent naturalization practiced pretty largely by persons from South America and Central America, who came to the United States and procured naturalization for the purpose of returning to their own countries and there exempting themselves from military and other obligations. Still another class of persons to whom this protection should not be extended, consisted of those either native-born or naturalized who went to reside in foreign countries on account of the cheapness of living there, while they were drawing 10, 12 or 15 per cent. income on their property in the United States. The question was constantly asked what were the rights of naturalized citizens abroad, the rights of men who had become naturalized in good faith, and who were acting in good faith? The answer was that a naturalized citizen has exactly the same rights in foreign countries as a natural born citizen. The one had no right or privilege which the other could not claim, and it was the first and highest duty of the Government to accord its protection to the naturalized precisely as to the native born citizen. The gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Wilson,) had intimated the United States Government had never recognized the right of expatriation. The judgment of the Committee was exactly the reverse of that. In the very nature of the Government, the right to emigration and naturalization, which together constituted the act of expatriation, was admitted, and had been exercised since the foundation of the Government. The Court had said indirectly, never judicially, that expatriation was not a right of American citizens, because it was not the right of English subjects at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, but this was not recognized as the law of the country. The Executive Department of the Government had maintained the opposite doctrine in almost every case. One or two distinguished public officers had yielded to the suggestion of the judicial tribunals, and had in their papers recognized in the English sense the doctrine of emigration or naturalization, but they had never conceded it as the doctrine of the United States. He might be asked why the bill did not declare the right of expatriation as a right of American citizens. The answer was perfectly clear. A legislative act at this day by the Congress of the United States, recognizing the right of expatriation, would be interpreted by European governments as a declaration dating from this time, and would effectually cut off all privileges and claims of naturalized citizens in foreign States up to this time. It was for that reason that, whenever this question had been presented, Congress had always dismissed the proposition as legislation that was unnecessary, and would be fatal to a large number of naturalized citizens.

Mr. Maynard, referring to the Koszta case, asked Mr. Banks whether the bill applied to men who had simply declared their intention to become citizens.

Mr. Banks said the bill did not propose to define what constituted naturalization. It simply applied to the rights of naturalized citizens in foreign countries. He did not mean to speak extravagantly on the subject, but he ventured the remark that so long as the claim was maintained by European standards, especially by Great Britain, affecting so large a portion of the people of the United States, the American Government could not submit to such limitations on the rights of its citizens. Out of 35,000,000 of inhabitants of the United States, three-fifths were interested one way or the other in foreign countries. They had the right to travel. The greatest punishment which could be inflicted on any man, or nation, was the denial of the right of locomotion. He thought it would be found that in this bill there was nothing conceded to European Governments which should not be conceded in point of law, and in which the American Government would not demand for itself; and there was nothing claimed for American citizens, naturalized or native-born, which must not be maintained at whatever cost.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over until to-morrow.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

Mr. O'Neill introduced a bill to put on the free list in the Internal Revenue law, albums for photographs. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Committee on Conference on the Deficiency bill, reported that the Committee had agreed to recommend in regard to allowance for stationery, limiting the amount for Senators and members to $125; the limitations shall take effect from the 3d of March, 1868, and that the House agree to the Senate amendment prohibiting transfers of appropriations from one branch of the department to another.

After some remarks by Messrs. Washburne and Phelps, two of the committee, the report was agreed to.

INSPECTION OF IMPORTS.

Mr. Judd introduced a bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

SUFFRAGE IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. Cavanagh, of Montana Territory, referring to the resolution offered by Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, last Monday, as to the denial of suffrage to colored people in Montana, said he had this morning received a telegraphic dispatch from the Governor of that Territory, stating that Congress had been wrongly informed on that subject. He would not have been surprised if the resolution had been offered by a New-England member, but he was surprised at its being offered by the representative of a State which had, by a majority of over 9,000, refused suffrage to the colored people.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

Mr. Johnson asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether it is in the power of Congress to prevent the immigration of Chinese and other inferior races to this country; also, whether the Civil Rights act and the proposed amendment to the Constitution conferred the rights of citizenship, including the right of suffrage, on Chinese, as well as all others born in the United States over twenty-one years of age.

Mr. Pile objected to the offering of the resolution as being a burlesque on common sense.

HELL-GATE OBSTRUCTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Chanler, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of removing the obstructions at Hell Gate, and for the improvement of the eastern harbor of New-York.

ORDERED PRINTED.

On motion of Mr. Ingersoll the bill introduced by him some days since providing for the additional issue of the $45,000,000 in legal-tender notes, which are to be applied exclusively to the purchase of gold interest bearing bonds, was ordered printed.

POLITICAL DISABILITY.

Mr. Lynch introduced a bill to remove political disability from Luke Blackmer, of Salisbury, N. C. Referred to Committee on Reconstruction.

THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Mr. Johnson introduced a joint resolution declaratory of the rights and powers of the Federal and State Governments, and the rights of citizenship. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MISSISSIPPI BRIDGES.

Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill to amend the act of the 25th of July, 1866, authorizing the construction of bridges across the Mississippi, by extending its benefits to the La Crosse and Prescott Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a report of the amount of United States Ten-forty bonds issued or disposed of by the Treasury Department since the 1st of October, 1867. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also a communication from the Secretary of War, with a report of the Chief of Engineers relating to the survey of Port Clinton, Ohio. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

FORFEITURE OF SOUTHERN RAILROAD LANDS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill which was up yesterday, to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

The bill was discussed, for and against, by Messrs. Pile, Tabor, Pruyn, Axtell, Cary, Donnelly, Washburne of Illinois, Mullins, Blair and Coburn.

Mr. Blair fought strenuously against the bill, contending that the land grants proposed to be forfeited were not for the benefit of rebels, but for the benefit of the States at large. That the men who built railroads under the land grants did not grow rich but poor. That if those lands were to be opened up for homestead purposes, they would be most likely to fall into the hands of the worst rebels of the South—the poor whites; and that at all events nothing should be done in the matter until the States concerned were represented in Congress.

Mr. Arnell sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from the Commissioner of the Land Office, showing that in the five States named in the bill there were now over 46,000,000 acres of public lands open to homestead settlement; seven millions in Alabama, four millions in Mississippi, seven millions in Louisiana, eleven millions in Arkansas and seventeen millions in Florida.

Mr. Blair thanked Mr. Arnell for bringing that statement to the support of his argument, that the passage of the bill was not required in the interest of actual settlers, as the lands proposed to be forfeited did not amount to one-ninth of the public lands now open in those States to actual settlers.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, gave notice of an amendment restricting the sale of lands by railroad companies to quarter sections, for actual settlers alone, and for not more than $1 25 per acre.

Mr. Coburn argued in favor of the bill, declaring that he would rather the lands would inure to the benefit of rebel soldiers than of the leading classes in the South. It was men of the leading classes who had plunged the people into rebellion, and who were now instigating Gen. Hancock in his course of opposition to the Reconstruction laws which Congress had passed, and which Congress intended to enforce.

Mr. Donnelly sustained the bill in the interest of the landless classes of the South.

Mr. Cary took a similar view of the question.

Without coming to a vote the bill went over until to-morrow.

And then at 4:30 o'clock the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

REPORTS.

Mr. Stanford, from the Canal Committee, reported favorably a bill declaring the belief that all repairs by contractors of the canals, and the work and repairs and dredging of the Albany Basin, awarded at the letting in December, 1866, are fraudulent and void, and to declare the same void, and to recover all money paid on said contracts beyond a reasonable compensation for work done thereunder.

By Mr. Campbell—Amending the charter of the Herkimer and Ilion Railroad Company.

The twenty-third annual report of the Prison Association was presented and ordered to be printed.

CANAL AUDITOR BENTON'S DEFENCE.

The President presented a memorial from N. S. Benton, Auditor of the Canal Department, in which he pronounces as calumnious and false, the allegation of fraud and corruption contained in the report of the Select Committee on Canal Mismanagement, so far as the same points or alludes to him.

The memorial was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chambers gave notice of a bill incorporating Weehawken and Hunter's Point Railroad Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Palmer—Providing that the annual school tax in New-York shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying the sum of $10 by the average number of pupils who have actually been taught the whole preceding year.

By Mr. Genet—Authorizing the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to use in the construction of their passenger depot that part of Fourth-avenue lying between the westerly side thereof and the line drawn parallel therewith fifty feet distant westerly from the easterly side of Fourth-avenue, and extending from the northerly side of Forty-second-street to the southerly side of Forty-fifth-street; and also all those parts of Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets lying between the westerly side of Fourth-avenue and a parallel line distant two hundred feet westerly.

By Mr. Banks—Authorizing the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General to appoint a reporter to report the decisions of the Supreme Court.

By Mr. Pierce—To compel the proprietors of places of amusements to construct alley-ways between the seats, and keep them unobstructed during performances.

By Mr. Hale—Amending the Act enabling husband and wife to testify for or against each other, by adding the words—"or in any action or proceeding in which, or as to any matter as to which the other is incompetent to testify."

Authorizing the Blossburgh Railroad Company to hold real estate in this State.

By Mr. Mattoon—Providing for a military armory in Oswego.

By Mr. O'Donnell—Authorizing a sale of the markets in New-York, and names Messrs. James Brown, Benjamin W. Bonney, and Isaac Sherman as Commissioners to sell the property.

By Mr. Genet—Authorizing the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. Banks—Amending the Act to punish crime in certain cases so as to allow judges to sentence prisoners convicted of State Prison offences to Penitentiaries, without regard to age.

By Mr. Pierce—Incorporating the Excelsior Savings Bank of Brooklyn; amending the charter of the City of Binghamton; amending the charter of the Fifth Ward Railroad of Syracuse; changing the name of the Walston Home File Manufacturing Company of Buffalo; amending the charter of the Town of Morrisania.

Mr. Beach introduced a bill authorizing the Hell Gate pilots to collect half pilotage in cases where signaled and subsequently refused to be received on board; also to collect the same pilotage from Government vessels as when such vessels are piloted by way of Sandy Hook.

RAILROAD TRAVEL.

Messrs. Nichols, Thayer, and Norton were appointed a select committee to report what legislation is necessary to secure greater safety in railroad travel.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

The President presented a communication from the Commissioner of Charities and Correction, estimating the additional amount necessary for the relief of the poor and destitute in the city at $50,000, and stating that thus far they have denied only thirty-one applications.

Mr. Norton gave notice of a bill for a railroad in Avenue C, New-York.

Mr. Tweed introduced a bill incorporating the Tenth and Cortlandt streets Railway Company.

The Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the Brooklyn, Eastern District, Fire Department Act.

To amend the Newburgh City charter.

To incorporate the Depositors' Savings Bank of New-York.

To incorporate the Rondout Savings Bank.

To amend the charter of the Brooklyn Germania Savings Bank.

To incorporate the New-York Marksmen Citizens' Association.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the New-York Corcoran Irish Legion.

Making appropriations for the support of common schools.

Also for a New-York State Institution for the Blind at Batavia.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Bamler—To amend the School act.

By Mr. Keady—To prevent the overcrowding of city railroad cars.

By Mr. Kiernan—To amend the Hell-gate Pilot acts.

By Mr. McKiever—To repeal the Metropolitan Sanitary act.

By Mr. Lawrence—To incorporate the New-York Plate Glass Insurance Company.

By Mr. Pond—To amend the Excise law.

By Mr. Jacobs—To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Iron Tubular and Tunnel Company.

By Mr. Hitchman—To enable the Board of Supervisors of New-York to raise money by tax.

Mr. Pitts moved to recommit the bill to regulate freight on milk on the Harlem Railroad to the Committee on Railroads for the purpose of arguments. Adopted.

D. Burns moved to instruct the Senators and Representatives of Congress to support the measures for the improvement of Hell Gate Channel.

Mr. Jacobs called up the Senate resolution relative to retrenchment in the departments of the State Government, and providing for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate, with a view to propose reforms. Adopted.

The Assembly then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The House, in a Committee of the Whole, considered the Governor's message.

Mr. J. L. Flagg took the floor and spoke at length in review of that document.

Adjourned.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The Constitutional Convention, in Committee of the Whole, continued the consideration of the report on cities.

A motion of Mr. Brooks to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the report to-morrow noon was carried.

The Convention then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The report on cities was considered in a Committee of the Whole, speeches being made by Messrs. Schumaker, Lapham, Gould and Opdyke.

The Convention adjourned.

Mrs. Pollard's Attack Upon a Baltimore Druggist.

From the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 29.

Considerable excitement was occasioned yesterday, about noon, at the corner of Hill and Hanover streets, by the shooting of Dr. George A. Moore, of the firm of Moore & Diffenbach, druggists, by Mrs. Nattalie G. Pollard, wife of E. A. Pollard, formerly of Richmond. It appears from the evidence and the statements made by the parties themselves, that Mrs. Pollard was passing the drug-store of Messrs. Moore & Diffenbach, at the corner of the streets referred to, and being impressed with the belief that she saw her husband in the store, (the latter having been absent from this city for some weeks,) she entered and inquired of Dr. Moore where her husband was, to which the Doctor replied he did not know. She still persisted in the inquiry, when the doctor ordered her to leave the premises, which she refused to comply with. The doctor then made an effort to reject her, and, during a scuffle which ensued, he heard, as he thought, a click like that made by the cocking of a pistol, and attempted to take from her the weapon he supposed she had on her person. She protested that she did not have a weapon of the kind, but when the doctor was about to release his hold upon her, she drew a small one-barreled pistol and fired; the doctor threw up his left arm to ward off the weapon, and in doing so received the ball in the wrist, which passed through and came out at the top of the hand, lodging in the window cornice near the ceiling.

After the shooting had taken place, Mrs. Pollard attempted to leave the store, but was detained until the arrival of Policeman Blackiston, who conducted her to the Southern Station-house. The wound of Dr. Moore was dressed by Dr. Dodge, and is not considered of a dangerous nature. He was, however, obliged to confine himself to bed during the afternoon from nervous prostration, and not being able to attend an examination of the affair at the Station-house, Capt. Frey, in company with Justice McKinley, proceeded to his residence, where an investigation took place. Messrs. G. W. P. Smith, John Wills and George C. Maund appeared as counsel for Mrs. Pollard.

The witnesses examined were Dr. Moore, A. Schultze, and E. Sinsz, the two latter, clerks in the drug-store where the affray occurred. The evidence of these witnesses substantiated the facts narrated above. Shultze and Sinsz further testified that the accused deliberately drew the pistol from her pocket and fired after Dr. Moore had released his hold upon her. Mrs. Pollard disclaimed any knowledge as to how the pistol was fired, further than it occurred during the struggle that ensued after the attempt was made to eject her from the store. She further alleged that Dr. Moore had assaulted her while in the drug-store, and desired to prefer a charge to that effect. This, however, Justice McKinley refused to entertain, upon the ground that Dr. Moore had a right to eject her from his own premises. Her counsel then stated that they did not desire to give bail at present, their client, Mrs. Pollard, preferring to be committed. A commitment was made out by the magistrate, charging the accused with shooting Dr. Moore, with intent to kill, and subsequently she was conveyed to the City Jail to await further developments. Dr. Moore is said to be an intimate friend of Mr. Pollard.

An Early Record of Brigham Young.

From the Newark Advertiser, Jan. 28.

The first positive record we have of Brigham dates back a good many years, and is contained in a note of hand, given by him to Milton Sheldon, of Mendon, N. Y., the original of which is now in our possession. It so thoroughly exhibits the social status of the man at that time that we give it *verbatim:*

> $18 50. On the first day of April next, for value received, I promise to pay Milton Sheldon or bearer eighteen dollars and fifty cents with interest. Ten dollars of it to be paid in good kitchen chairs at Fifty cents apiece, well done off painted and Bottomed according to the usual mode of doing off such chairs.
>
> MENDON, March 16th, 1830. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

On the back of this note are the following indorsements:

> June 25, 1830. Received on the within Fourteen dollars and twenty-five cents in making picket fence.
>
> Received on the within Two dollars & fifty cents in framing A Parks' barn.

Attempted Wife-Murder and Suicide in Ohio.

A dispatch from Warren, Ohio, says that about 6:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th inst., a man by the name of Charles Freas visited the house of his wife's mother, in that city, for the purpose, as was supposed, of conversing with his wife, who has been separated for some time from him, owing to his extreme intemperance and cruelty. Freas demanded a private interview, which after a little delay was granted. No sooner had they entered a separate apartment than he pounced upon his wife and stabbed her in several places. Supposing he had killed her, he escaped a few rods from the house, when, with the same instrument, he first attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, but failing to do this in this manner, he made eight or ten blows at his heart, the last of which penetrated the base of the heart, producing instant death. Mrs. Freas, although severely stabbed in several places, it was thought, would recover. Freas was about thirty years old, and had been a brakeman on the railroad, but was discharged about a week ago.

Meteorology and Mud.

For three successive days past the weather managers hereabouts have made the most strenuous efforts to fulfill the prognostications of the meteorologists that a very heavy snow-storm was to come upon us "about these days;" but each time they have failed—we might say "lamentably failed," only the failure is probably a cause for joy rather than lamentation. Early Monday morning a storm set in which gave every promise of being the identical storm predicted. It opened in the most approved style laid down by the weatherwise as indicating a regular old-fashioned snow-storm, and everybody said, "now we shall catch it." But everybody was mistaken. Before noon it slacked up, and by 1 o'clock it was all over. A little later Tuesday morning another effort was made with equal promise of success, but it ended in sunshine before 3 P. M. Yesterday morning found the Storm King on his high horse again, riding at a furious rate, and with a better prospect than ever before of winning the race. He was *death* on the pale horse for awhile, but the third attempt proved equally abortive with the other two, and ended in a drizzling rain which utterly spoiled the small prospect of sleighing in which some people had indulged, and strongly threatened to convert the "great snow-storm of the season" into a layer of deep and all-pervading mud. For several hours the rain continued to fall; then came snow and rain together; then snow only; then neither; then both; and then each alternately. At the hour at which we go to press it is difficult to tell what the immediate result of it all will be; but there can be no doubt that ultimately it will end in mud.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The German Society.—The new Board of Directors of the German Emigrant Society met at their office in Battery-place, yesterday, for the purpose of organizing for the ensuing year. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Philip Bissinger; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Sigismund Kaufmann and Jacob Windmuller; Secretaries, Willy Wallach and B. Westermann; Treasurer, Theo. Buck. At the general meeting of the Society, a few days since, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Board of Directors to establish an exchange and banking establishment in connection with the Society, for the benefit of German immigrants, which will considerably increase their sphere of operations. A Special Committee was appointed, composed of Messrs. Bissinger, Kaufman, Wallach, Buck and Hausselt, to carry out the project. They are authorized to open a correspondence with banking houses in the principal German cities, and to secure new quarters for the transaction of business. The usual Standing Committees were appointed, whereupon the Board adjourned.

Fire in West Thirty-sixth-street.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the first floor of the Union Cabinet Factory, No. 422 West Thirty-sixty-street, which occasioned considerable damage. The first floor is occupied by Charles Nebelacher, turner, and he sustained a loss of $1,500 in stock and machinery, insured for $500 in the Peoples' Insurance Company. The second floor is occupied by Huebner & Hill, fancy turners, whose loss is $600; no insurance. The third floor is occupied by the Union Cabinet Factory. Loss $1,000, insured for $500 in the New-Amsterdam. Mr. M. Nicolin, damage $3,000, fully insured for that amount in the Pacific and Tradesmens' Companies. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Death of Dr. Wooster Beach.—This gentleman, for forty-five years one of the most earnest opponents of the medical principles that firmly prevailed with regard to blood-letting, salivation and severe remedies generally, died Tuesday. A school for the dissemination of his principles was founded and carried on by him in this City for a number of years from about 1830, which graduated many students. Dr. Beach was the author of some ten medical works, and was the proprietor of two newspapers—the *Telescope*, a weekly, and the *Evening Journal*, a daily publication—both popular in their day.

Arrivals in the City.—Mr. Thornton, the new British Minister, arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, Tuesday, but left yesterday morning for Washington. Hon. A. B. Morgan, of Troy; Hon. E. D. Fogg, of Providence; Hon. S. S. Corbin, of Philadelphia; Hon. W. E. Burlock, of Connecticut; and Hon. W. W. Dyer, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Clymer White, of Baltimore, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. E. H. Virgil, of Troy; Ex-Mayor George Innis, of Poughkeepsie; and Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House. Senator Cole, of Washington, and Hon. H. G. Radcliff, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Fenton Central Campaign Club.—A special public meeting of this Club was held last evening at the headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street. After the various local Vice-Presidents, Secretaries and Delegates elect from the several Assembly Districts had formally reported their organization to the meeting, the Chairman, Hon. Joshua G. Abbe introduced Hon. C. P. Shaw, who, in a lengthy speech, urged the claims of Gov. Fenton for the Vice-Presidency, after which the Club adjourned.

A New Bureau.—District-Attorney Hall has sent a letter to the Board of Supervisors, in which he says that in making renewed arrangements for his new term of office he deems it expedient to create a new bureau, which will require an additional assistant. As his duties will be more than clerical, and the post require a member of the bar, Mr. Hall asks that his salary be fixed not to exceed $4,000 per annum.

Meeting at the Produce Exchange.—The members of the Produce Exchange and citizens generally, are to hold a meeting at the Produce Exchange to-day, at 1:30 P. M. for the purpose of urging the State Legislature to revise the law in relation to the management of our State canals.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Trial of Dr. Wickes.—The trial of Dr. E. Z. Wickes for publishing an obscene work under the title of the *Illustrated Medical Counselor*, was continued yesterday in the Essex County Court, before Judge Teese. Several leading physicians of Newark were called on the part of the State to prove that the work did not treat of medical subjects in a medical manner, in which they all agreed. Dr. Tichenor considered the work most pernicious, especially in its influence upon the young of both sexes. He said that the man who would utter such things would be spurned from the associations of respectable men, and his name become a synonym of infamy. He did not think there was a reedeeming passage in the work. Dr. Baldwin said that the whole work and the facts stated differed widely from medical treaties, particularly in its treatment of the prevention of conception. Dr. Dodd's testimony corroborated that previously given. The case will go to the jury to-day.

The Newark Spiritualists Case.—In the case of Dr. Wm. McEwen, tried in the Essex County Court for lewdness, the jury, after being out six hours, came in on Tuesday evening with a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence. The punishment imposed by law for this offence is a fine not exceeding $100, or imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not exceeding one year.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 29—5 P. M.

Consols for money and the account close at.......93⅜

United States Five-twenty Bonds close quiet at.......72

Illinois Central Railway Shares.......86¾

Erie Railway Shares.......48⅝

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds.......25

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Jan. 29—5 P. M.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 75⅞ @76.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 29—5 P. M.

Cotton—The sales to-day foot up 12,000 bales at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands.......7⅞d.@7½d.

Middling Orleans.......8d. @8⅛d.

Breadstuffs—Corn, 44s. 9d. for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. for White California, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 6d. for American. Oats, 3s. 11d. for American. Peas, 46s. 3d. for Canadian. Flour, 39s. 6d. for Western.

Provisions—Beef, 120s. for Winter cured Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 74s. for new Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 52s. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. 6d. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 40s. for Cumberland Cut.

Produce—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 6d. Resin, 6s. 3d. for Common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine Pale. Tallow, 42s. 6d. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 29s. ⅌ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 2¼d. for refined.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 29—5 P. M.

Whale Oil, £36 ⅌ 252 gallons; Sperm Oil, £110 ⅌ ton; Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ⅌ ton; Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ⅌ ton for thin oblong.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Jan. 29—5 P. M.

Petroleum—42½ francs for Standard White.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Exchange—On London, 13 ⅌ cent. premium; on United States currency, long sight, 28@29 ⅌ cent. discount; Gold, long sight, ¼ ⅌ cent. premium; short, 3¾ ⅌ cent. premium.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Flour firmer at $8 75@$10 75 for Spring Extras. Wheat quiet; No. 2 declined ½c.@1c.; sales of No. 1 at $2 12 and No. 2 at $2 06@$2 08. Corn, 82¼c.; old No. 1, 85½c. Oats, 58½c. Rye dull, and declined 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 50@$1 51. Barley, $2 08@$2 10. Provisions firm. Mess Pork—Standard brands, $20 50; Straight held at $20 75@$21; Mess ordinary, $18 50. Lard active at 12½c. cash, and 13c. buyers February. Bulk Meats active—Shoulders, 7½c., loose, 8c. packed; rough Sides, 9c., loose. English Meats in better request. Cumberland Middles, 8½c.@9c., loose; Short Rib, 9¼c.@[illegible]c., loose, and 10½c. packed. Green Meats inactive. Dressed Hogs advanced 10c.@15c.; sales at $7 50@8, dividing on 200 lbs. Live Hogs in light pack and request, at $6 50@6 75 for light shipping and $6 50@$8 for good to choice packing. Beef Cattle moderately active at an advance of 25c.@35c.; sales at $6 75@$8 for good to prime shipping. Sheep quiet and unchanged. Receipts—14,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 Dressed Hogs, 2,500 Live Hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,100 bushels Wheat, 3,800 bushels Corn, 1,700 Dressed Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Cotton firm; Middlings, 18c.@18½c.; sales, 3,800 bales; receipts, 4,800 bales. Sugar in good demand; common, 9¾c.@10¾c.; fair, 12½c.@12¾c.; choice, 14c.@14¼c. Molasses active; common, 60c.@65c.; premium, 80c. Flour advanced; Superfine, $10 50@$10 75; treble extra, $12 50. Corn very firm at $1. Oats dull at 84c.@85c. Pork advanced to $22 50@$22 75. Bacon—Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13¾c. Lard—Prime Tierce quoted at 13½c. Sterling Exchange, 151@153½; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ @ ½ cent. discount. Gold, 140@140¼.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Flour firmer, but quiet. Wheat dull and nominal at $2 55 for No. 1 Red, and $2 60 for No. 2. Corn dull at 82c. Oats firmer at 67c.@68c. Rye firmer at $1 60@$1 62 for No. 1. Barley firm at $2 05@$2 10 for No. 1 to Choice Fall. Cotton active and higher at 16¾c.@17c. for Middling. Whisky quiet and unchanged, with but little demand. Mess Pork held at $20 50 to $21 50 for Old and New. Moderate sales of Bacon at 9½c. for Shoulders; 11½c.@11¾c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Lard held at 13¼c.; above the views of buyers. Gold, 140¼. Money easy.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Flour unchanged; sales, 500 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet but unchanged; sales, 260 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $2 23. Corn quiet; sales, 400 bushels Mixed Western at $1 28. Barley dull, and sales of 400 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 80. Corn Meal $2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Mill Feed unchanged; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $45 per ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Flour is quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull but a shade firmer; sales 2 car lots Port Washington Club at $2 30; 1 car lot White Canada at $3. Spring Wheat unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; sales 10 car lots $1 05 @$1 05½. Oats and Rye unchanged. Barley steady; no sales of Canada; sales 2 car lots State at $1 85, on the track. Other articles unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Cotton active at 17c.@17½c.; receipts, 2,000 bales; exports, 1,500 bales. Flour firm. Pork, $22@$22 50. Bacon firm; Clear Sides, 13¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 8¾c.; Sides, 12c. Lard, 13c.@13¼c. Corn, 82½c.@85c. Oats, 77c.@78c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Stocks active. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¼. Gold, 141.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Weser	Jan. 30	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Feb. 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Colorado	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Feb. 5	New-York	London.
Persia	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, ETC.			
Morro Castle	Jan. 30	New-York	Havana.
Arizona	Feb. 1	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at the General Post-office at 2:45 P. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier foot of 3d-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe via Portland, by the *Moravian*, close at the General Post-Office at 1:30 P.M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mail	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 29—*In steamship Australasian, for Liverpool*—A. Fischer, Jose Noreiga, Master Patricio Truiller, Mexico; J. M. Durand, W. Durand, James H. Hunting, Newark; Charles E. Gregory, New-York; Mr. Crum, England; James Metcalfe, Toronto; R. T. Middleton, H. B. M. Minister to Mexico; Mr. Smith, Wm. Dickinson, Liverpool; B. C. Rumsey, Buffalo; Dr. and Mrs. S. M. Finlay, Pennsylvania; Mr. Glennie, R. Glennie, Miss Glennie, Miss E. Glennie, Mexico; S. Atkinson, Jas. Skidmore, Manchester; W. H. Underwood, New-York; L. H. Cohn, San Francisco; Mrs. L. Laurens, New-York; Charles Cartwright.

JAN. 29.—*In steamship Aleppo, for Liverpool*—Capt. A. D. Farse, London; N. Y. Squarey, Australia; Mrs. Arnold, England; Miss Annie E. Sampson, Brooklyn; W. H. Bennett and son, New-York, and from 75 to 100 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 29.—*In steamship Russia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. J. Benson, Mr. Kay, R. G. Young, Countess de Seguney, Mr. Cook, J. Eaton, R. H. Whitney, J. H. Wells, J. Andrew, D. Lamb, J. Young, M. Stevenson, G. W. Fargo, J. B. Boyce, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Spergelberg, L. Josephthal, Mr. Fatherland, J. B. Carpenter, Rev. E. Taylor, lady and son, Mr. and Mrs. Van Duzer and child, L. Werndl, S. Walter, E. Whitney, Mrs. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Tait, W. Cheeks, Mr. Weisford and son, Mr. Campbell, J. R. Brownell, Mr. and Mrs. Molson and child, H. E. Baenzeger, E. Einstein, Mr. Manger, J. McGill, Mr. Collonson, Mr. Hersch, P. Wright, Rev. E. G. Porter, E. Stafford, Mr. Mayer, S. O. Bartholomew, J. O'Conner, Mrs. D. Moore, Mr. Lammer, M. W. Golden, Mr. Aylward, S. Joacheim, Miss Grant, Mrs. Ader, Mr. and Mrs. Greenelle, Mr. and Mrs. Van Bergen, H. Flower, H. Flower, N. B. Falconer, J. Bardoum, R. L. Cumming, J. J. Osborn, J. J. Townsend, H. Escher, Mr. Johnson, J. Longmire, S. McMillan, J. Baunberg, E. D. Fox, Mr. Newman, Mr. Notman, Mr. Reinhart, Mr. Cooper, R. A. Arrowsmith, Mr. Bunsel, H. Noot, A. Gardener, Mr. Reinhart's maid servant.

In steamship Lodona, from New-Orleans—John Mullen, Mrs. Bertha Gimprecht, Herman Conrad, wife and child, Samuel Whittinger, Chas. Cohler, Thos. Blake, John S. Dillon, James Devstin, M. Cohen, John F. Hays, Wm. Gilbert, T. C. Millwood, Almon Clement.

In steamship Georgia, from Vera Cruz—E. G. Partridge, Capt. McComb, Mary Walfer, T. Limarxue, Mary Walfer, F. Dennison, A. Lorenzo, Geo. Trimble.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7 12 | Sun sets.....5 15 | Moon sets.....11 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate .. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Weser, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, Jas. Hand; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; J. S. Green, Inman, Alexandria, James Hand.

Ship Dexter, Linnell, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Brigs George Downs, Lanfare, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Geo. Crump, (Br.,) French, Montevideo via St. Mary's, Ga., Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Lymburner, Orcutt, New-Orleans, E. H. Brigham; Jesse W. Knight, Plum, Newbern, Thomas & Holmes; C. E. Raymond, Higgins, Charleston, Tupper & Beattie; Anna M. Nash, Humphrey, Point-au-Petre, B. F. Small & Co.; Abigail Brown, McNeil, Gloucester; Minnie, Ferron, Georgetown and Port Bluff, Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Sloop De Witt Clinton, Anderson, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

U. S. steam frigate Wachusett, Commander Schufeldt, China, via St. Thomas Jan. 18.

Steamship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Jan. 18, and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and 85 passengers to E. Cunard. Jan. 18, 4:35 P. M., off Bell Buoy, passed steamship Scotia, bound in. 28th, 1:40 A. M., lat. 43 24, lon. 7[illegible] 4, exchanged signals with a National steamer, bound E.

Steamship Prometheus, Harris, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wheeler & Linnard.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Ship American Union, Grant, London Nov. 23, and Isle of Wight 27th, with mdse. and 19 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had for the last 45 days strong westerly gales, in which lost and split sails, carried away backstays, knight-heads, foretopmast, shifted cargo, and strained the vessel very badly; was the heaviest westerly gales ever experienced.

Bark Jewess, (of Montreal,) Watson, Buenos Ayres Dec. 4, and Montevideo 8th, with hides and wool to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Has had heavy westerly weather on the coast for the last 10 days.

Brig Anncken, (Oldg.,) Meyer, Rio Janeiro 70 ds., with coffee to Rodocanachi & Franghiadi. Has been 17 days west of Bermuda, with strong westerly gales, and lost and split sails.

Brig Augusta & Sophie, (Meckl.,) Lebermann, Taganrog Sept. 3, and Malta Nov. 17, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has been to the westward of Bermuda 20 ds., with westerly gales.

Brig Dundee, (Br.,) Gould, Cornwallis, N. S., 12 ds., with potatoes to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. J. H. Huey, Silver, of and from Halifax, N. S., 22 ds., with fish to J. W. Whitman. Jan. 22, lat. 39 32, lon. 71 30, spoke a French schooner, from Gaudaloupe for St. Pierre, N. F.

Schr. Clarissa Ann, (Br.,) Marshman, Cornwallis, N. S., with potatoes to H. & W. E. Duryea.

Schr. J. W. Roberts, Thompson, Fortune Bay, N. S., 29 ds., with herring to J. H. Lynch & Co.

Schr. J. & N. Steelman, Webb, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Tennessee, Kelsey, Elizabethport, for Huntington, L. I.

Schr. Mary Kitch, Kitch, Fortune Bay, N. F., with herring to Chas. Shearer.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. L. Tay, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary D. Haskell, Barber, Providence.

Schr. White Rock, Phinney, Southport.

Schr. Bonius, Smith, Bridgeport.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. Eliza S. Buell, Buell, New-Haven.

Schr. John L. Heath, Jones, Westbrook.

Schr. Martha, Davis, Southport.

Schr. Cornell, Jameson, Southport.

Schr. Nequassett, Rich, Providence.

Schr. North, Brown, Bridgeport.

Schr. Adelaide Falconer, Haley, Bridgeport.

Schr. Edward Collier, O'Brien, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Theodore Parker, Neil, Glen Cove.

Schr. Rival, Morrell, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Hydranger, Prentiss, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Bennett, Rockland, with lime.

Sloop Caroline, Miller, Glen Cove.

Sloop John H. Beall, Ray, Northport.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light, N. E., thick and snowing.

Sailed.

Steamships Albemarle, for Richmond; Champion, for Charleston; Chesapeake, for Portland; Wamsutta, for New-Bedford. Steamships Australasian and Aleppo, for Liverpool, proceeded, and anchored at Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 29—Below, brig Snowbird, from Goree.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29—Arr. steamship Saragossa, from New-York.

Sld. steamers James Adger and Patapsco, for New-York; bark Annie, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 29—Arr. steamer Hackensack, from Baltimore, with stones for the Engineer's Department.

Brig Hattie, ashore on Body Island, was towed to Norfolk, with cargo and vessel in good order. She proceeds to the Baltic in a few days.

The schrs. S. M. Smith, New-Haven, Leading Breeze and Charles McDonald, for New-York, and three merchant steamers, and a large fleet of sailing vessels are in the roads.

The weather is thick.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 27—There are no arrivals to-day. At 1 P. M. it commenced snowing, wind N. E., and continued to storm the rest of the day.

Sld. brigs Dundee, (Br.,) schrs. Jessie B. Smith, Mary Langdon, Lucy J. Keeler, C. P. Jones. Sld. and returned the schr. E. Arcularius.

28th, P. M.—Arr. schr. Nadab Cheeny, from Newcastle for Newburyport.

Remaining—Brigs John Avila, A. L. Palmer, Afton, Charlena and Manson; schrs. Hattie, Old Chad, Mary A. Blondell, A. B. Crabtree, Red Jacket, Susan Stetson, T. J. Grafton, S. J. Warring, Mary Louisa, Alpine, C. E. Paige, Christie, Eaniel Pierson, S. A. Hoffman.

29th, A. M.—No arrivals; wind N.

Sld. schrs. E. Arcularius and Blondel.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 29—Arr. steamers San Salvador and Montgomery, from New-York; Tonawanda, from Philadelphia.

Cld. ship Oriental and brig Walter, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Lodona, which arrived from New-Orleans last night, reports Jan. 27, 3 P. M., 25 miles S. E. of Five-fathom Lightship, saw brig Perces Hinckley, steering south.

The steamship Georgia, which arrived from Vera Cruz last night, reports at 4 P. M. on the morning of the 24th inst., saw a brig ashore on Ajax Reef, Florida, lower masts standing. Same day, at 1 P. M., a steaming tug, side-wheel, painted white, ashore on the Forrey rocks; two schooners anchored close by.

Spoken, &c.

Rainbow—Br. bark, bound E., Jan. 25, lat. 39 34, lon. 67 27.

Sandpeck—ship, from Demerara for Liverpool, Dec. 20, lat. 26 52, lon. 62 40.

Twilight—bark, from Limerick for Montreal, Dec. 13, lat. 25 49, lon. 62 10.

Unicorn—Br. brig, from Surinam for Boston, Jan. 18, lat. 37 35, lon. 65 30.

Webster—ship, hence for Liverpool, Dec. 4, lat. 37 24, lon. 31 51.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 29—Arr. steamships Cuba, from Baltimore, and Eagle, from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—Noon.—The steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Leitch, of the Inman line, which left New-York on the 18th inst., arrived at this port at an early hour this forenoon.

The Baltimore did not call at Queenstown for the usual transfer of London passengers and mails, owing to the prevalence of a dense fog.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 29—Noon.—The steamship Moravian, Capt. Wylie, of Allen's line, which left Portland, Me., on the 18th inst., arrived at this port late yesterday afternoon, on the way to Liverpool.

CURE OF RUPTURE VERIFIED UNDER OATH.

Dr. SHERMAN

In the practice of his method, successfully refutes the general belief that rupture is incurable. The old plan of trying to cure this infirmity by the insupportable, inhuman and barbarous pressure of a truss is set aside as a failure, and his treatment and appliances are a certain guarantee to every patient, in conjunction with his celebrated

RUPTURE CURATIVE.

Persons interested are respectfully solicited to read the following certificate of Mr. Cabañas:

In June of the year 1863, when for the first time Dr. Sherman visited this village, I was one of the first to consult him, to know if he could cure my large double scrotal Rupture, which I had suffered from for the space of seventeen years. After a close examination, he said, with the application of his anatomical appliance and curative liquid, I could be entirely cured. I thought it impossible to realize his promise, nevertheless I put myself in his hands, and, thank God, all he said and promised was verified in seven months' use of his Curatives, for I found myself entirely cured. Subsequently to the cure, now more than two years and a half, I have attended to my business as a retail grocer, with as much vigor and activity as before I was ruptured. With my consent my photographs were taken by order of Dr. Sherman, in the condition my rupture was in when I consulted him, and its subsequent condition, after treatment, copies of which I have reserved, and will show to any one interested, that they may realize this simple manifestation. After using all the remedies and trusses invented, and finding no relief, I feel under great obligations to Dr. Sherman for having cured me, and perhaps saved me from an early grave. In contemplation of the dangers and annoyances of rupture, I think the man the happiest in the world who places himself in the hands of Dr. Sherman, and receives the same satisfactory results. God preserve him many years, and inspire the afflicted with faith in the efficacy of his curatives.—Cardenas, Jan. 20, 1866.

JUAN BAUSTISTA CABANAS.

This certificate being dated from abroad, that the public may be assured of its truthfulness, I make oath that it is a translation from the original, as handed me in person by Mr. Cabañas. J. A. SHERMAN.

Sworn to before me this 1st day of November, 1867.

CHARLES KYTE, Jr., Notary Public, East River Bank, No. 682 Broadway.

OFFICE, No. 697 BROADWAY, COR. 4TH-ST., where the photographs of Mr. Cabañas and many other persons may be seen, with other evidence of the efficacy of these curatives. Illustrated circulars of persons cured furnished gratis, by mail, on receipt of two three-cent stamps.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO.,
NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SMITH'S UNRIVALED AMERICAN ORGANS.
Also, Manufacturers of SUPERIOR PIANOS and Publishers of SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC.
Organs to rent by the month.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

WORKINGMEN TO THE RESCUE.—ATTEND THE MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE THIS EVENING.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 199, Jan. 29, 1868.
62, 55, 21, 4, 40, 36, 77, 16, 24, 76, 22, 6.
PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 200, Jan. 29, 1868.
41, 32, 45, 27, 46, 68, 10, 47, 9, 78, 58, 65.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 99, Jan. 29, 1868.
6, 39, 64, 46, 29, 60, 58, 17, 65, 16, 18, 73, 42.
STATE LOTTERY—CLASS 100, Jan. 29, 1868.
26, 6, 78, 42, 36, 39, 44, 27, 25, 75, 54, 4, 35, 58.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 810 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

COVERING FOR THE FEET.
LADIES' WINTER BOOTS,
$3, $3 50 and $4.
CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

MISSES' KID GLOVES.

All colors and sizes, now opening. Ladies' opera kids from $1; the best $1 25 kids in the City; Jouvin's best, and the seamless kid; also mitts, gaiters, hoods and scarfs, cloth gloves, merino underwear, &c., &c., at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR.......LONDON
WORLD'S FAIR.......NEW-YORK
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.......PARIS

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

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